The Outlook

Volume 143 May 12, 1926 Number 2

Clearing Up the War Debt Tangle

UNCLE SAM can look forward now to an end of the arguments about the amounts of money that European friends owe him, and also —it is to be hoped—to an end of attacks on him as "Uncle Shylock." The debt agreement with France marks the close of the long-drawn-out and trying period of negotiations for the refunding of our war loans.

The United States has dealt with thirteen war-time debts. Besides the two small debts of Armenia and Greece, there remains the small Russian debt; but it is dropped out of consideration for the present, since there is no indication that the Soviet Government is ready to recognize the obligation. On these thirteen national debts, approximating a principal sum of ten billion dollars, the Debt Funding Commission at Washington has arranged for payments over a period of sixty-two years, running to some twenty-two billion dollars. At the same time the United States will have to pay next year in interest on these ten billions, borrowed from its citizens and loaned to the Allies during the war and early reconstruction period, about twice as much as the total amount (about $210,000,000) which it will receive from abroad. This hardly looks like usury.

All the debt agreements except those with France and Jugoslavia have been ratified by Congress. The submission of the French agreement apparently will be delayed until the French Parliament has acted on it, in its session beginning May 27. The settlement should be approved without question, in the interest of both parties. Its terms are very nearly the same as those forecast in The Outlook of last week. The total French debt with accumulated interest is now about $4,337,000,000. The agreement provides for payments totaling $6,847,674,104, beginning at $30,000,000 a year and rising to $125,000,000 a year. No "safeguard clause" making the payments contingent upon German reparations to France is included, but it is provided that in the first five years any payment may be delayed three years for due cause. This seems an equitable understanding which should convince France of American good will.

Pending ratification, the State Department's opposition to further private loans to France has been lifted. In the light of the debt agreement and of the adoption of a balanced Budget by the French Parliament, it is expected that the French Treasury will be able to secure American banking support in meeting the nation's immediate financial difficulties.

Wide World

Mrs. Florence P. Kahn

Few qualified observers expect that the present form of the debt agreements will prove to be final. Already reports from Europe indicate that international financiers have been shaping a plan to pool all the war debts, in the next three or four years, by floating a huge world loan, perhaps based on the bonds of the German railways and other security. It is certain that experience in the working of international payments on these unprecedented debts will lead to improved methods of disposing of them.

In this way the dilemma which Mr. Gregg points out on another page may solve itself.

More Independent than Sensible

THE failure of the Egyptian Government to accept the offer of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to provide $10,000,000 for a museum and school of archæology in Egypt was in all probability due to two things: first, the oversensitiveness of Egyptian officials to receiving help where they obviously need help—in the executive, scientific, and financial management of a splendid treasure-house and exhibit of the raw material of archæology now in evidence; secondly, Eastern lassitude in bringing things to a point.

It is not wise or polite to hesitate unduly when such an offer is presented with all care not to offend susceptibilities. Rumor states that Egyptian politicians, scenting offices and salaries, wanted immediate full control by Egypt, but no such demand was made. The withdrawal of the offer in the absence of promised promptness of decision by Egypt, and after all suggestions of the form of endowment made by Egypt had been accepted by the donor, was due to self-respect and was carried out with courtesy.

Congressional Reapportionment

REPRESENTATIVE KAHN, one of the three women who are members of the lower house of Congress, in making her maiden speech on April 29 uttered a reproof that will probably not be heeded.

Under the Constitution, the Census has to be taken every ten years, and Representatives are to be apportioned among the States according to their respective inhabitants. It is plain that the Census is mandatory, and the only purpose given in the Constitution for the Census is to supply data for apportioning the Representatives. By inference, therefore, it is the duty of Congress to reapportion the Representatives every ten years. It is now six years since the Census of 1920, and no reapportionment has yet been made. It is this fact that Mrs. Kahn dwelt on in her speech. She wants the lawmakers to obey the law.

Even Mrs. Kahn's plain speaking is not likely to prod Congress into action. For the reluctance of Congress to make the needed reapportionment there are several reasons. One is that the chamber is now crowded, and in reapportioning it would be necessary either to force some

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Representatives out to make room for others or else to add to the numbers of a body already unwieldy. Another reason is that by reapportionment the cities would gain in numbers and the country districts would lose. Consequently the country members regard reapportionment as undesirable. To the possible gain cities are for the most part indifferent. How many voters in the cities know the names of the men who represent them in Congress?

One excuse for not making the reapportionment is that the Constitution does not explicitly require it. It is argued that the language of the third paragraph of Article I, Section 2, is not mandatory but merely permissive. As there seems to be no way of getting any court decision on the subject, the question remains debatable. But the intent of the Constitution seems plain and is thwarted by the inaction of Congress.

Do Intelligence Tests Test Intelligence?

ACCORDING to the Philadelphia "Public Ledger" of May 2, Carl C. Brigham, Associate Professor of Psychology at Princeton, has issued a report concerning the results of six years' experiment with intelligence tests at Cooper Union. While he finds tests "of the greatest use in locating talent," he does not find that low scores signify dullness or incompetence. "Unless a low score in the test is corroborated by other evidence," says Professor Brigham, "it is very unsafe to attach any weight to a single failure." As a general summary, according to the "Ledger," he draws the conclusion that psychological tests are no more infallible than old-fashioned "written examinations."

It is consistent to admit this and at the same time to hold—as some do—that intelligence tests taken in conjunction with the records of the pupils' scholastic standing may prove a better means for making a proper choice of candidates for college than the College Board Examinations. One of the most serious objections to the regular examinations is that they compel the secondary schools to concentrate their efforts on preparing their boys to pass those examinations instead of giving them the kind of cultural and practical education that they need, varying it according to each boy's capacities and gifts. The schools are thus kept in a narrow and often misleading rut. Sometimes the examinations seem to be devised, not to serve as a real test, but to avoid the repetition of past tests. Some teachers declare that the geometry examination last year was hardly less than an atrocity. The schools are tempted to employ technicians who have such knowledge of past examinations that they can prepare for those to come; and then the examiners play the game of trying to thwart the technicians. And the worst of it is that these examinations are regarded as barriers between the secondary schools and the colleges, where, instead of barriers, there ought to be cooperation.

Results of intelligence tests combined with scholastic records may not be an adequate substitute for examinations; but they ought to be considered as a means for rendering more flexible the present rigid system that condemns so many schools to routine. Of course intelligence tests fail to discover qualities of character that enter into mental achievement. Because of such qualities a pupil with only a mediocre intelligence quotient may attain a quite satisfactory scholastic standing. But these qualities of character can very well be included in a pupil's school record.

A change in methods of testing candidates for college seems now scarcely avoidable, for dissatisfaction among leaders in secondary education is very great and very general and is probably growing.

The Electrical Generation Again

HERE is the result of a vote in another school on the list of objects to be placed in a museum of modern archæology.

This list, prepared by a current events class of about one hundred pupils in the East Orange High School of East Orange, New Jersey, differs somewhat from that prepared in the two schools who reported their findings last week,[1] but electricity and its allied arts still comes out on top. The vote follows, scored in accordance with the system described last week:

Radio, 937; automobiles, 917; airplanes, 563; model buildings, 485; electrical appliances, 343; telephone, 309; railroad equipment, 309; musical instruments, 235; printing-press, 233; ship models, 222; current books, 174; machinery, 136; submarines, 93; telegraph, 78; clothes, 70; typewriter, 63; tools, 52; airships, 48; X-ray, 48.

Here are some of the other things which these boys and girls want to save for posterity: Models of subways, motion pictures, sporting goods, plumbing, minerals, furniture, fire-engines, dictaphones, fountain pens, educational methods, kodaks, medical appliances, road construction, and jewelry.

[1] See editorial in issue of May 5. See also editorials in issues of April 21 and April 28.

Boy Scouts

SEVERAL thousand people watched several thousand Boy Scouts give a splendid demonstration of scouting on the Ellipse, just south of the White House, as one feature of the annual meeting of the Boy Scout National Council, held in Washington on April 30 and May 1.

Led by "Uncle Dan" Beard, America's venerable and beloved pioneer in scouting, the entire assemblage of Scout leaders joined in making acknowledgment of the debt the Boy Scouts of America owe to Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell, Chief Scout of the World, to whom the Boy Scouts of America look for that leadership which gave scouting to over fifty countries.

In replying briefly to the salutations, Sir Robert, standing on a platform erected before his eyes by a Scout troop, declared that the ideals of the Boy Scout organization in all parts of the world would lead to a brotherhood of man which would make wars impossible.

In response to an invitation to use The Outlook for a brief message, Chief Scout Executive James E. West declared that the Boy Scouts would be greatly aided if the public would acquaint itself with the fundamentals of scouting, and if more qualified men would volunteer as troop leaders.

"Sixteen years ago, when the Boy Scout movement started in the United States, The Outlook vigorously supported the plan," said Mr. West. "Officers of the Boy Scouts have never forgotten the debt we owe to The Outlook, and we never shall. To-day we are facing two important problems. First, we need a clearer understanding on the part of the general public of the fundamental principles of scouting, and, second, we need leaders.

"Indeed, too many people in America look upon scouting as a purely recreational or play program, without recogniz-

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Any constant question

(Twelfth Night, Act IV, Scene 2)

Darling in the New York Herald Tribune

WE JUST WANTED TO MAKE SURE THAT THE CASKET WOULD GO THROUGH THE DOOR— WE ARE THAT WORRIED ABOUT YOU!
AGRICULTURE
THE FARMER
BROOKHART
UNDERTAKER

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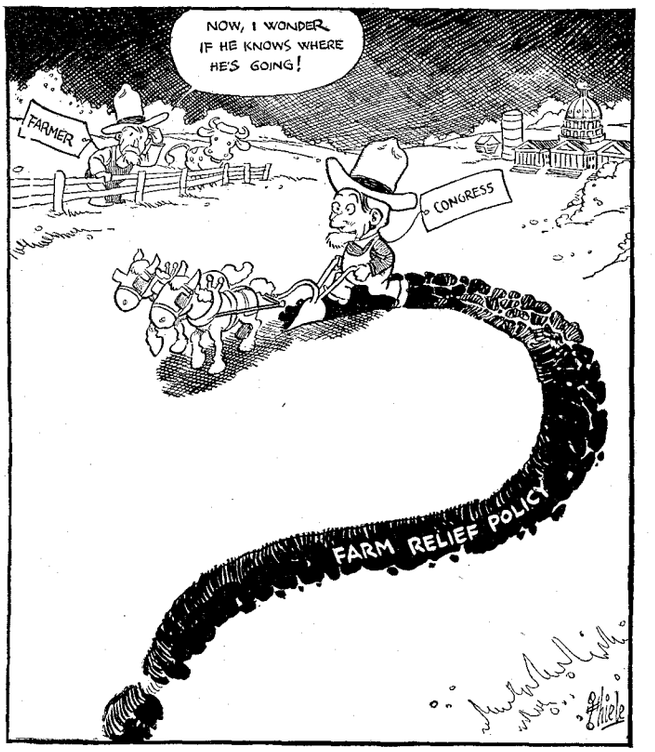
Comforting the sick

From Mrs. R. T. Russell, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Thiele in the Sioux City Tribune



Spring plowing at Washington

Sykes in the Worcester (Mass.) Daily Telegram

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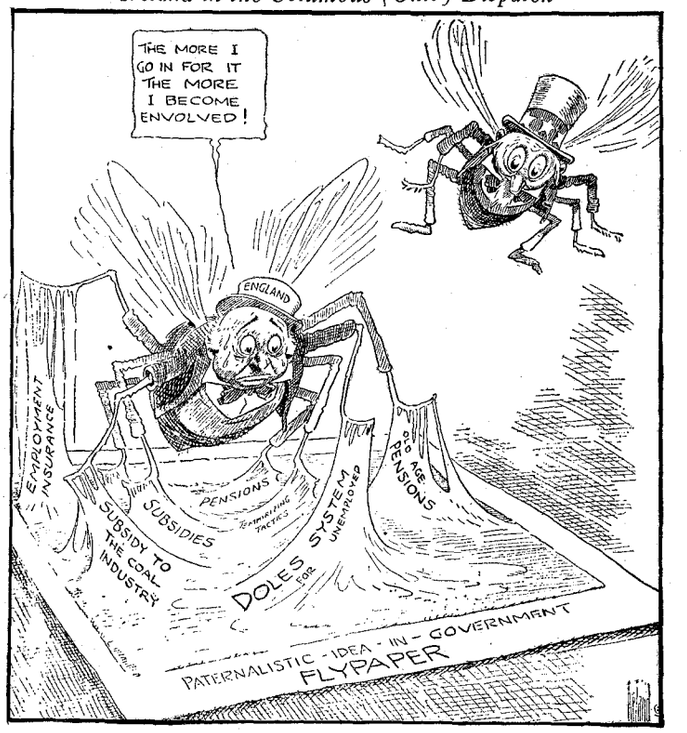
Untouched

From Janet Eastman, Dodge, Mass.

Ireland in the Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch



The other flies should profit by the example

From C. W. Hall, Akron, Ohio

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Walter W. Head | Milton A. McRae | James J. Storrow | James E. West

At the closing session of the National Council, held on May 1, Walter W. Head, of Omaha, Nebraska, was elected President of the Boy Scouts of America to succeed Milton A. McRae, of Detroit. Mr. McRae filled the unexpired term of James J. Storrow, whose untimely death robbed the Boy Scouts of the fine leader elected to the presidency a year ago. The Vice-Presidents elected are Mortimer L. Schiff, of Oyster Bay; Milton A. McRae, of Detroit; Charles C. Moore, of San Francisco; Bolton Smith, of Memphis; and John Sherman Hoyt, of New York City. The list of honorary officers is headed by President Coolidge as Honorary President. The Honorary Vice-Presidents are Chief Justice Taft, Colin H. Livingston, William G. McAdoo, and Daniel Carter Beard.

Daniel Carter Beard

National Scout Commissioner, and the hero of thousands of boys all over the world

ing that the many dramatic and spectacular features of scouting are but a means to an end, and that the real purpose of the movement is citizenship training and character building.

"My earnest hope is that the fundamentals of scouting will become generally recognized as one result of this year's meeting of the National Council. My other strong hope is that the thinking men of America will not only applaud scouting, but will give it personal service, so that our enrollment may include a larger percentage of the boys within the age limits."

Chief Scout Executive James E. West has frequently stated that he believed an additional million boys between the ages of twelve to seventeen could be enrolled if the leadership were available. Discussions among the delegates indicate that this problem of securing qualified leaders will be met by vigorous action on the part of the local councils.

Plans to reach rural boys through the extension of area councils and the further development of the Lone Scout idea were developed during the year, and a decision was reached to develop a program for boys between the ages of eight and twelve.

The Pulitzer Prize Awards

THERE are two reasons why the annual award of the Pulitzer prizes always excites wide comment. One is the large field covered: newspaper

Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell

Founder of the British Boy Scout Association and "Chief Scout of the World"

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achievement, editorial writing, fiction, poetry, history, acted plays and the published drama, music, and art. The other is that in all or most of these fields the conditions of award lay stress on public benefit and influence as well as on technique.

The awards just made are for things published or accomplished in the year 1925. As a whole they do not make as brilliant a record as that of the two years preceding, but they do include much that is meritorious.

The list of awards is too long to be repeated here in full. Those in which the largest popular interest centers are as follows:

To the "Enquirer-Sun," of Columbus, Georgia, of which Julian Harris, son of Joel Chandler Harris, is editor, is awarded the $500 gold medal for disinterested and meritorious public service. This service was that rendered by the "Enquirer-Sun" in its "brave and energetic fight against the Ku Klux Klan; against the enactment of a law barring the teaching of evolution; against dishonest and incompetent public officials; and for justice to the Negro and against lynching."

The prize of $500 for the best editorial of the year under the test of "clearness of style, moral purpose, sound reasoning, and power to influence public opinion in the right direction" was awarded to an editorial written for the New York "Times" by Edward M. Kingsbury under the title "The House of a Hundred Sorrows," on which the "World" comments that it "brought freshness into an appeal for charity, usually a humdrum task."

The best piece of reportorial work was adjudged to be that by William B. Miller, of the Louisville "Courier-Journal," in connection with the attempt to rescue Floyd Collins in the Sand Cave disaster. The award is for $1,000. Mr. D. R. Fitzpatrick, of the St. Louis "Post Dispatch," received the prize of $500 for the best cartoon of the year, called "The Laws of Moses and the Law of To-Day."

Turning from journalism to literature, we first note that Sinclair Lewis's "Arrowsmith" is chosen as the best novel of the year. Its ability certainly is unquestioned, but not every one will agree that it precisely conforms with the test of presenting "the wholesome atmosphere of American life, and the highest standard of American manners and manhood." Miss Amy Lowell's "What's O'Clock?" receives posthumous recognition as the best poem of the year. In biography Harvey Cushing's Life of Osler and in history the sixth volume of Edward Channing's "History of the United States" are the prize winners. The award for the best American play goes to "Craig's Wife," by George Kelly, a decision confirmed by play-goers and critics. These prizes were $1,000 each except that in history, which is $2,000.

Medals of Honor

THE week has been prolific in announcement of awards in recognition of ability and service rendered. The Roosevelt Memorial Association gives each year medals to persons selected as worthy in three out of ten fields of endeavor and honor.

Thus this year Admiral Sims is so honored for his services in National defense, Senator Beveridge as having made by his fine Life of John Marshall "an eminent contribution to literature," Daniel Beard because of his long-continued activity in "the leadership of youth and the development of American character."

Assuredly these three contributions to American citizenship are consonant with Theodore Roosevelt's character and patriotic aspiration.

A recognition of American women's achievement in art and literature is seen in the choice, as recipients of medals named in honor of William D. Howells and bestowed by the American Academy of Arts and Letters, of Cecilia Beaux as a foremost American woman painter, and of Mary Wilkins Freeman as holding a high place among American women story-writers.

Courage and heroism deserve and receive recognition. The Carnegie Hero Fund, which has been in existence for twenty-two years, lately awarded twenty medals, five of which were to persons who had sacrificed life to save life; all five were for heroic but vain efforts to rescue the drowning.

The Passing of the Old Academy

THE destruction of the New York Academy of Music, built in 1854 and rebuilt in 1866 as a temple of opera, means little to the younger generation. But to their elders, of whom not a few survive, it will have painful interest. With hardly a quarter of its present population, New York, in the dead 60's, managed to support an opera house fully as dignified as the Metropolitan, and, in some ways at least, its superior.

Great singers of the world, among them Americans, had sent their voices through the wide spaces of the theater. Patti and Gerster, Nilsson and Kellogg, Cary and di Murska, Jenny Lind, Brignoli, del Puente, and the never-to-be-forgotten Grisi and Mario were among the stars who shone at the Academy. Not even "Jean"—the admirable "Jean"—or that more recent light, Caruso, ever attained to the celebrity of Mario, the tenor of tenors. Bravely one manager after another, from Max Maretzek to Mapleson and Campanini, dared fortune in its walls. Conductors, of whom Arditi was one of the most popular, had charge of orchestras no less excellent than those later directed at the Metropolitan by Seidl, Mancinelli, and Toscanini. Opera, chiefly Italian and French, were interpreted on the stage of the Academy suavely and beautifully.

But time is pitiless. In 1883 a group of dissatisfied millionaires, who had been unable to buy boxes at the Academy, erected a then new and gaudy house on upper Broadway. That spelled the death, after a brief fight, of the old building. Soon the Metropolitan will be destroyed, and succeeded by a larger "temple of art," in 57th Street. There, for a few seasons more, the existing rulers of the Metropolitan Opera Company may—or may not—maintain their monopoly of opera in this city which, since the foundation of the regretted Academy, has quadrupled its population, though it has but one opera house of real importance.

Opera may not be a necessity. As now organized, it is beyond doubt a luxury. But need it remain a luxury? For every person who is longing to hear symphonies it is a safe guess that ten are eager to hear opera. At the prices still exacted by the Metropolitan, the cost of opera to the masses is prohibitive. Unless some movement is begun to make opera democratic it will shrink to a sport for a handful of wealthy people, sitting, as in the days of Addison, in front of a stage listening to singing which to a vast majority of them is unintelligible. The remedy seems plain.

Some one with enterprise and imagination should build, as a beginning, an American opera house; engage a com-

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pany of good (but not necessarily extravagant) singers, with a trained orchestra and chorus, lower the prices of seats, lengthen the season, and present opera, without costly trappings, in the language of this Nation. At first such an experiment might be expensive, but it should become profitable, or at least self-sustaining. The fashionables could still air themselves in the new Metropolitan. And the masses could enjoy opera, as they do comedy and tragedy, in another "temple."

Milk—With No Cream for the Farmer

NEW YORK CITY has been airing a milk scandal involving bribery of large proportions among officials of the Health Department. It is charged that they connived at the watering of lacteal fluid sold by dealers who deliver the product in cans. "Loose milk" this is called. It is served to restaurants, bakeries, and the large users. The "graft" is estimated to have been worth $1,000 per day to the crooked officials. They were supposed to wink at the addition of twelve per cent of water.

Milk is the one food that feeds and refreshes. The business of delivering it in New York involves large capital, which earns a handsome return. The burden of this is laid on the consumer and the farmer. When it is considered that two acres of average pasturage are required to feed a cow in summer, plus grain, and grain and ensilage in winter, it will be seen that a poor return must result from receipts of 4½ to 5 cents per quart for milk that sells from 12 to 18 cents in the city.

Who Rules Great Britain?

A TANGLE of vehicles on Tuesday of last week blocked the streets of London. Near the docks crowds of men overturned some of the lighter vehicles and turned back others. Otherwise there were few signs of disorder, but everywhere throughout the city there was evidence that the normal state of things had gone awry. No newspapers appeared. Some trains were running, but these were manned by volunteers. So began the threatened general strike.

In Parliament the Labor leader J. H. Thomas had declared that not two per cent of the people of the country would vote for revolution; he insisted that this strike had not been brought about by people who wanted an upheaval, though there were some such, but that it was a "plain economic-industrial dispute where the worker says he wants justice."

The struggle started with the strike of the mine workers. The Government attempted to deal with it by granting a subsidy to the industry, in order to maintain existing wage levels, and by appointing an impartial Commission to report on coal-mine conditions and methods of future operation. The report of this Commission was summarized in The Outlook for April 7. The subsidy terminated on May 11, with the proposals of the report still being violently debated by the representatives of owners and workers. The leaders of the unions ordered their men out on sympathetic strike. Prime Minister Baldwin strove unceasingly to mediate in the interest of peace, but in vain.

Without a reorganization of the mining industry the effort of the miners to get more wages was doomed to failure. There was no income from the mines out of which more wages could have come. But the whole wage question in England is something more than trying to get blood from a turnip. It arises from the fact that English employers think of labor as something to be bought in a cheap market. European observers have noticed the contrast afforded by American industry. Here the most enlightened industrial managers see in labor, not a commodity, but a part of the human element to which the products of industry naturally should go in the form of wages as high as industry can afford. Their reward consists in a wider distribution of wealth, which of itself creates a market for the products of industry and a source for industrial capital. In this respect English methods are archaic. On the purely economic side there is strength in the English workers' demand.

The weakness is in their political aspect.

Since Labor is organized into a political party in Great Britain, this strike is something more than an economic struggle. It has revealed a condition in the country that goes to the roots of the nation's life. It is far more profound than any question of wages or hours. What is involved now is the question whether the course of British affairs is to be determined by the trade unions or by the Government representing all the people.

When the unions prevented the publication of one of London's daily papers, the "Daily Mail," because an editorial denounced the general strike as an attack upon all the people, the issue on this score was made plain. When the miners refused to work unless the mine owners pulled down their lock-out notices, they were within their rights. But when a politically organized body of workmen, comprising millions of workers and a minority of the nation, hold up the most vital functions of modern society, they attack the basis of government. They are attempting to substitute compulsion for the will of the people as expressed in lawful ways. As between the workers and employers, sympathy may well go to the workers; but as between politically organized Labor as a part of the people and the Government as an organization of the people as a whole it is to the interest of free government everywhere that the victory should go to that party to the struggle that stands for the people as a whole.

Many observers fear that this strike may be in fact a threat of civil war. As we write it is too early to accept any such alarmist conclusions. Despite the gravity of the crisis, the sober second thought and common sense of the British workers should make it possible to find a way out of the deadlock. But whether the conflict is short or long, it is essential that the power of organized groups to dictate to the whole nation should be defeated decisively once and for all.

Oscar Solomon Straus

OSCAR SOLOMON STRAUS had the rare distinction among public men of being universally both respected and liked. Throughout his life he showed that combination of qualities of character that win both regard and affection. In spite of his wide experience with men of all kinds who were not always of good will, he retained that faith in his fellow-men that inspired their faith in him. As a consequence he had a public career which was almost, if not quite, unique. He was the confidant, friend, and in varying degree colleague of five Presidents. He served in diplomatic, judicial, and administrative positions with honor to himself and to his country.

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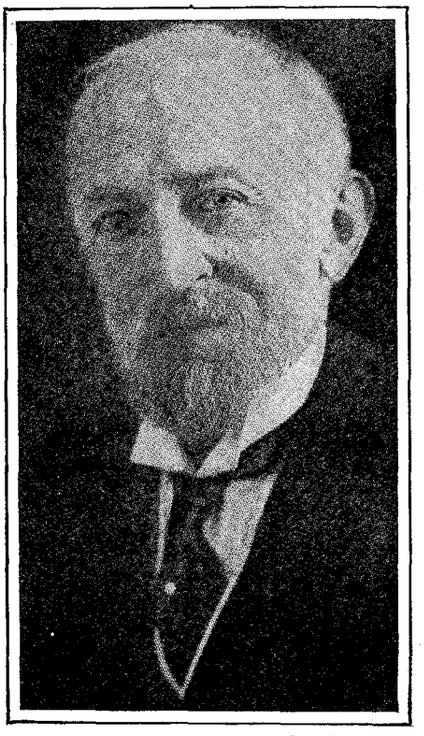
When occasion demanded, he never hesitated to stand squarely and openly for what he thought right and just; and yet he seemed to remain immune to the shafts of political enmity.

Perhaps the secret of his career may be found, if anywhere, in his early life. He was born of a Jewish family that had for many generations been residents of the Bavarian Palatinate (which under Napoleon became the French Department of Mont Tennérre) and came as a child with his mother, brothers, and sister to join his father, who had established himself as a merchant in Georgia. In the town of Talbotton the circuit-riding ministers of various denominations were accustomed to stop at the Straus home for dinner largely because of the elder Straus's Biblical erudition. In his autobiography (written at our request, and first published in The Outlook) Oscar Straus writes:

> If a text was in question, my father always had his Hebrew copy of the Old Testament at hand and was ready to translate passages literally for their information.
>
> I was thus fairly brought up on theological discussion. From my earliest days, it seems, I have been so situated as to be made aware of denominational controversy. At the table in my parents' home I saw and listened to representatives of every Christian creed. In college I figured, but as an olive-branched neutral, in the feud between "Evidences of Christianity" and the non-Episcopalians. And later years saw me in Turkey as the American diplomatic envoy, defending the representatives of Christian churches from the hostility of the Turk.

His idealism thus took root in early life. The faith of his fathers became to him not a barrier between him and other people but a bridge to their minds. It was not strange, therefore, that when he was proposed as Minister to Turkey Henry Ward Beecher (the first editor of this journal) wrote to President Cleveland urging his appointment, not in spite of, but because he was a Jew and as such could set forth "the genius of American government," which treats all people "without regard to civil, religious, or race peculiarities as common citizens." Mr. Straus's marked success as Minister to Turkey under Cleveland led to his appointment to the same position later by a President of opposite political faith, Mr. McKinley, and then for the third time as envoy to Turkey (in this instance as Ambassador) by President Taft. He was the first of his faith to become a Cabinet Minister; for he was chosen by President Roosevelt to be Secretary of Commerce and Labor for a reason expressed by Mr. Roosevelt in these words: "I want to show Russia and some other countries what we think of the Jews in this country." When in 1912 he was nominated by the Progressives for



Oscar S. Straus
Born December 23, 1850. Died May 3, 1926

their candidate for Governor of New York, there were some people, including Mr. Straus himself, who saw the humor in the fact that the Convention joined in singing "Onward, Christian Soldiers;" but it was more than a humorous incident—it was, in fact, one of the greatest tributes that any public man has ever received in this country, for it was a spontaneous expression of that spirit of more than tolerance which Mr. Straus embodied throughout his life.

And as he was for the breaking down of the partition between men within the country, so he was for breaking down the walls of partition that separate countries from one another. As a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, to which he was appointed in 1902 and reappointed by Presidents Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson, he was long familiar with international questions. Inclined by nature to seek and find points of agreement rather than of controversy, he was very hopeful concerning the effect of the establishment of the League of Nations. He was in Paris during the Peace Conference, and as Chairman of the society known as the League to Enforce Peace gave his support to President Wilson. It is doubtful whether any event in his public life gave him such happiness as the acceptance of the Covenant of the League by the nations assembled at Paris.

Those with whom he agreed as to public policies found him always a cordial and hopeful associate. Those with whom he disagreed found him free from all trace of vindictiveness or suspicion and always charitable. And those who knew him well were not surprised to find him ready to spend himself in causes which he believed for the public good. It was characteristic of him that after holding National and international offices of great distinction he should consent to become the Chairman of the Public Service Commission of the First District of the State of New York when he found that there was an opportunity for service. Few Americans have expressed in their lives so well as Oscar Straus what all Americans like to think is the spirit of their country.

Time to Act

IN his address to the National Crime Commission, lately in session at Washington, President Coolidge earnestly indorsed the expressed purpose of that association to inquire into the best ways of preventing crime and obtaining justice against the criminal. The work of inquiry is now being carried on energetically by commissions, State as well as National, by the daily press, and by magazines. Not one cause but many have been found for the prevalence of crimes of violence. The time has come for action to follow inquiry.

Legislatures and courts must act if inquiry is to have value. If it is true, as these inquiries indicate, that the Anglo-Saxon ideal of fair play even for those accused of crime has leaned backward, so to speak, and that protection for persons unjustly accused has gone so far that there are too many and too wide loopholes of escape for the guilty, such as too easy bail, too much insistence on technicalities, too many opportunities for delay between conviction and punishment—then it is for Legislatures, courts, and bar associations to tighten up the criminal procedure. One speaker at the

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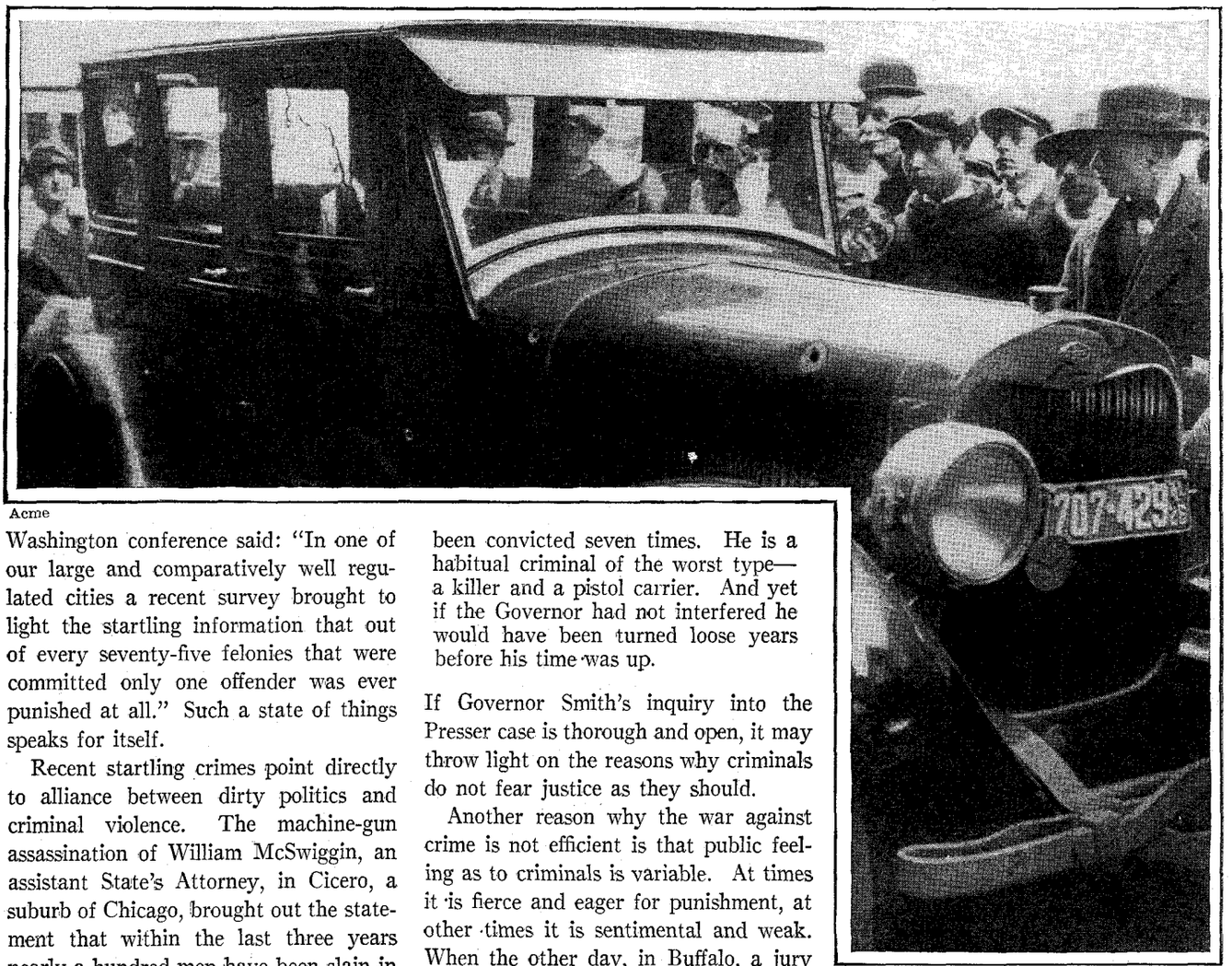

Acme

The bullet-riddled car in which McSwiggin was killed

Washington conference said: "In one of our large and comparatively well regulated cities a recent survey brought to light the startling information that out of every seventy-five felonies that were committed only one offender was ever punished at all." Such a state of things speaks for itself.

Recent startling crimes point directly to alliance between dirty politics and criminal violence. The machine-gun assassination of William McSwiggin, an assistant State's Attorney, in Cicero, a suburb of Chicago, brought out the statement that within the last three years nearly a hundred men have been slain in the warfare between two rival gangs of "beer runners." Stores of magazine guns and munitions were found in gang headquarters. This suggests another cause of violent crimes—the ease with which arms may be obtained—and the consequent need of a better license system over the sale of arms and closer inspection of retail sales.

In the singular case of Isadore Presser in New York State there is an intimation that Presser was concerned in a secret drug ring inside his prison and that his strange and long freedom from rearrest and final parole had a sinister connection in the byways of corrupt politics. Presser escaped, disappeared, or was kidnapped from Great Meadow Prison in July, 1921, and was at large until May, 1925, except when he was under arrest for new offenses. His career is thus described by one newspaper writer:

> Here is a creature whose record for twenty years includes murder, robbery, burglary, jail breaking, bail jumping, and bootlegging. He has been arrested thirteen times. He has been convicted seven times. He is a habitual criminal of the worst type—a killer and a pistol carrier. And yet if the Governor had not interfered he would have been turned loose years before his time was up.

If Governor Smith's inquiry into the Presser case is thorough and open, it may throw light on the reasons why criminals do not fear justice as they should.

Another reason why the war against crime is not efficient is that public feeling as to criminals is variable. At times it is fierce and eager for punishment, at other times it is sentimental and weak. When the other day, in Buffalo, a jury disagreed in the case of one Richard Whittemore, charged with taking part in the murder of two bank messengers, the clamor of approval, reporters said, was such as never had been heard in that court-house. This man was a hold-up man and gangster with an evil record behind him, and is now to be tried on a charge of beating a penitentiary guard to death! Probably the evidence justified the Buffalo jury in disagreeing; but why the wide popularity?

Incidents like these show that citizens as well as jurists should enlist in the war on crime and criminals if civilized society is to defend and maintain itself.

White and Black in Carteret

A Southerner Surveys a Northern Race Riot

By DIXON MERRITT

CARTERET sprawls over the mud flats of Raritan Bay, on the coast of northern New Jersey. It appears to the visitor disjointed and disorganized. It has no business center, properly speaking. There are business houses along a street near the railroad station, and these the visitor accepts as the center of the city until he finds that not all of the things necessary even to a city of 15,000 are there. He discovers, bit by bit, that Borough Hall, including police headquarters, is nearly half a mile down a side street, that half a mile beyond Borough Hall is another business section, that the one hotel which the prideful part of Carteret acknowledges as such is half a mile from any one of the three, and that these and various other ganglionic snarls do not connect with a central brain.

Flesh-and-blood Carteret is like board-

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and-brick Carteret. It is a Hungarian community, a Portuguese community, a Polish community, three or four other kinds of communities. Each speaks its own language. Each has its own irritations, possibly its own aspirations. They are churned together, but they do not mix. There is, of course, an American community, but it does not—could not—act as a cement. There is also a Jewish community. And this last-named does, in a certain sense, hold things together, not by causing them to blend but by corking them up together, like soda and vinegar, in the same bottle.

Into this conglomerate there was poured during a period of ten years or so the Negro. And, after more churning, the thing exploded. The Negro church was stoned with the congregation inside of it. Then the building was burned, and finally the foundation stones were pried apart until hardly one remained upon another. The mob—white, but otherwise unlabeled—ordered the Negroes out of town, and emphasized its order by beating some of them up. Many of them had been beaten up previously, mainly by a particular pugilist for whom the whole of Carteret was a squared circle and Negroes indiscriminately his victims. One Negro finally declined to be beaten up, and the pugilist died the death. That was the match that started the blaze. Afterwards it was never exactly clear who did what. The daily press, however, indicated that most of the Negroes had gone and that the few who remained were in deadly danger.

I WENT down to see if any of my Negroes were there, but I found none that were peculiarly my own. Carteret drew its colored labor mostly from the coastal plain, hardly at all from the Southern regions west of the mountains. If any of mine had been there, I certainly should have told them to go home. Carteret did not impress me as any sort of place for a self-respecting Negro.

Of course, I was butting in where I had no business. Carteret can attend to its own affairs. So can any other community. But within my recollection scores of correspondents Northern born and bred have gone South to see why Southern communities were imposing on the Negro. So far as I know, I was pioneering—the very first Southern-born-and-bred correspondent to try to find out why a Northern community did not treat its Negroes right. So I felt justified in assuming an interest in Negroes not my own merely because they were Negroes.

I found exactly what I believe an impartial investigator could find wherever, North or South, there is trouble between whites and blacks—that the trouble was caused, not by good whites and good blacks, but by the low elements of both races. This does not mean that some good people did not become involved. Good people always do become involved in such things, because the whole community is involved. And good people always suffer for the misdeeds of the bad. We have felt at the South that it is the good white people who suffer most from race troubles, because they are blamed for whatever is done. At Carteret it was the good Negroes who suffered most. The attack was not launched against bad Negroes or the resorts of bad Negroes—of which there were enough and to spare in Carteret—but against the Negro church. After all, Northern and Southern communities do things somewhat differently. A Southern community might have lynched the Negro who killed the pugilist—possibly. Southern lynchings are not always for the unspeakable crime. In my own little town of Lebanon, Tennessee, a Negro was once lynched for killing a policeman. Neither are the victims of Southern lynchings always Negroes. The only one that I ever saw in my career as a reporter had as its victim a white man.

Yes, a Negro might have been lynched in any one of many Southern communities for killing a pugilist. But I doubt if a Negro church would have been burned and Negroes, regardless of character, maltreated and chased out of town. I am not saying that one way of violating the law is better than the other. Both are unspeakably bad. I am merely pointing out the difference. Southern violence is likely to fall upon a Negro; very rarely does it fall upon the Negro in the mass.

I am not going to insist that Southern communities and Southern men understand the Negro and that Northern communities and Northern men do not. I am not especially trying to irritate anybody. Besides, I think that some people in Carteret did have some understanding of the Negro.

Some of the manufacturing plants made it a rule to place Negro workmen under Southern foremen. The managers of those plants assert that under Southern foremen the Negro is the best workman that they can get. They say, further, that they cannot get enough white laborers, not even alien whites whose languages they cannot understand, and that without Negro labor it would be necessary to close the plants. It should be said that the manufacture of fertilizer is Carteret's principal industry, and that much of the work of a fertilizer factory is such that native white labor shuns it.

AS nearly as I could ascertain, the Negroes and the factories were getting along well enough together. But the fact remained that Negro laborers first came to Carteret ten or more years ago as strike-breakers. There had always been the feeling that they had taken white men's jobs and that they were working for less money than white men would demand, all of which appears to be true.

But, while alien white Carteret resented the presence of the Negro as a laborer, a part of alien white Carteret extended to the Negro a certain sort of social recognition. There was no Negro section. Most of the thousand or so Negroes in the town were quartered in a section inhabited by Hungarians and others. Many of them lived in single rooms—three, five, and sometimes seven in a room. Many of the whites in the same section lived under conditions somewhat similar. And the color line was not at all clearly drawn. They say—nearly everybody to whom I talked except the police—that a very common sight in that section before the outbreak was white women lolling on the shoulders of Negro men.

Some of these philandering Negroes were workers, others were not. There was a group of perhaps a hundred parasitical Negroes who lived on the backs of those who did work—expert crap-shooters, card sharps, confidence men.

Here again was economic competition between white and black. For there was a gang of white parasites, too, upon the backs of the Negro workers. Bootleggers, skin-game artists, petty hold-up men. Whatever the black parasites took reduced by just so much what the white parasites could suck in. The pugilist who was killed may or may not have belonged to this gang. I was told positively that he did and I was not told positively that he did not.

BAD Negroes are not made good under conditions such as these. Good Negroes may be made bad, however. And many of the Carteret Negroes were bad to start with. The factory bosses admit that they started with a poor lot and that they always had many rovers. But they insist that they had gradually accumulated a nucleus of good Negroes.

I talked to some of the good ones. I did not talk to any out-and-out bad

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ones, but I talked to some of the kind who are made bad by environment. One of these latter told me that he liked Carteret, not because it paid him more money than his native village in Georgia would have paid him, but because of the associations with white people. Save the name!

Another Negro, black as Egypt but with the dignified, open face that belongs to a certain sturdy type of Negroes, told me that he stays in Carteret solely because he can make more money, and that he has nothing to do with any white people except his superiors at the plant.

I wonder how long this last-mentioned Negro will hold out.

CHARLES PLUMMER said—some of you may possibly remember what he said, this black night-line hacker who grew to be a missionary for industrial education among Negroes. In an interview with him which I wrote for The Outlook two years ago or so Charles Plummer said, "The morals of my people simply will not stand up under the conditions which they sometimes have to face in industrial towns of the North."

I do not know whether Plummer ever visited Carteret or not, but I am certain that what he said applies here; that the morals of the Negro will not stand up under the conditions which many of them face in Carteret. Sooner or later this high-grade Negro that I have spoken of will very likely fall to the level of the lowest-class whites.

For it is a fact beyond all question that the Negro tends to become what the white people are to whom he has access. He may not rise quite as high. He may not fall quite as low. But he absorbs the mental and moral quality of the white community around him. Negroes South have no social equality with any white people, but most of them do have the counsel and guidance of good white people. A Carteret Negro, so far as I could see, has only the counsel of the white man who happens to be his boss at the plant. He has a sort of social equality with a set of alien whites who could not counsel an American cow.

There may be a way of working out satisfactory industrial conditions with Negro labor in towns like this. I hope there is. The plants need Negro labor. The Negro laborer needs the better wages that the Northern plant offers But I am very sure that the problem will never be worked out by giving the Negro a white woman to fondle instead of white men to pattern after.

War Debts

How they look to a man "over there"

By WILLIAM C. GREGG

A GOOD deal is said just now in Congress about collecting our war debts. We had better make our settlements quickly and get what money we can, for as sure as people dislike to pay for dead horses so surely will they stop paying us in a few years. I will put ten years as the limit. After that we will collect at our peril. We will need a navy as large as the combined navies of our debtors. We are already being called Shylocks in more than one European capital. Now Shylock had the law on his side, but he didn't have a sufficient military force, so he didn't collect.

We have heard much in America about "no more war," and from some of those who want the war debts paid with interest in full. If we insist on such payments, I believe we will be involved in the first war that Europe produces. But it is not likely that we will insist to the point of shedding our blood to collect our debts. Creditors are not built that way. I read here in London an alleged speech by Senator Howell, of Nebraska, howling about the billions of dollars in interest that we will lose if we only collect part of the interest he has in mind. You would think it might occur to a real statesman that an amount of money which seems large to rich America seems infinitely larger to poor Italy, if they have to pay it.

There is psychology in this whole matter. Already there are some millions of young voters in Europe who say: "We had nothing to do with contracting those American war debts; why should we pay?" By 1936 that element will come near dominating elections in Europe. That is the reason I predict that what we don't collect in the near future will never be collected at all. It is also obvious that if we don't get payments started soon from Italy and France those countries which are now paying will shortly find excuses for stopping. The recent speech of the British Chancellor on this subject should be a sufficient warning to American Congressmen.

The despatches from Washington seem to indicate that the Democratic Party has taken the Shylock side and proposes to make a political issue of the collection of war debts. Just imagine the next Democratic campaign banner emblazoned on one side, "'We wish to serve no selfish ends'—Woodrow Wilson;" and on the other, "Allied war debts must be paid with interest in full." In summing up I wish to ask those who want to collect from Europe principal and interest in full, How do you propose to enforce the collection of that which will not be paid voluntarily? At the end of this, my fifth visit to the principal European countries since the war, I find that both business and politics are in an unhealthy condition—there is a shortage of real liquid capital. No political economist can contemplate the attempt of the United States to take from Europe over ten billion dollars in principal and no one knows how many more billions in interest without a shake of the head and a wonder at the folly of it.

What is the history of the collection of war debts? Has any European country ever paid anything heretofore except under military compulsion? Has the United States collected any debt from any country anywhere? I believe not. But where before in all history has the question of interest come up?

I think we are traveling a dangerous road. You must admit we are traveling a new and unknown road. One of the charges against Lloyd George in the London papers two or three years ago was that "he made friends of enemies, and enemies of friends." I doubt if there is any friendship of enemies to be placed on the credit side of the ledger. There is, of course, a surface show of cordiality where people are receiving from the United States financial investments or loans. If America is wise, she will be generous in collecting war debts—even to the point of compromise and partial cancellation.

London, England.

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Why Not A Labor Court?

By Don C. Seitz

EVER since the coal strike was settled without benefit to either side, after it had inflicted six months of expense and discomfort on the public, the natural question has been, "Why not a Labor Court?" Now we have the rebellious Passaic strike. In a previous period of vexation Governor Henry J. Allen, of Kansas, devised a tribunal in the Sunflower State, which was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court. Nothing has been created since to take its place in Kansas or elsewhere. The problem of adjusting labor disputes by legal means remains unsettled, but is no less pressing.

Labor unions in all countries where they are strong have successfully kept themselves outside the law, where the rights of the public and employer alone suffer. In Australia a scale of wages, when agreed upon or forced by a strike, is accepted, becomes law, and can be enforced by the state. The right of the employer cannot be so sustained. With all sympathy for labor, this is manifestly unfair, but, being an advantage, is difficult to eliminate from the situation by any co-operation on the part of the unions. In the case of coal, having a stranglehold on the industry, they incontinently reject arbitration. A union is not a trust. Therefore the law as it stands is powerless. So the public suffers, while, in fact, no one benefits.

There should be an orderly way out. Government ownership of mines would breed worse conditions. To add to the already over-swollen number of public employees is not in the interest of the country at large. There are too many now with fixed tenures and no sense of obligation to the rest of us.

Labor is not a commodity, according to the United States Supreme Court. Therefore a union does not become a conspiracy unless it unites with some other union having no direct interest in a quarrel in order to produce a more effective boycott or other form of coercion. Yet when a union establishes the system of collective bargaining there ought to be some legal way of enforcing a responsibility and a continuance of it beyond contract dates. The late General Charles H. Taylor, of the Boston "Globe," used to say: "We [the employers] do the bargaining; they do the collecting." Which is about it.

With all his merits, and he had many, the late Samuel Gompers always held his following above the law. He would never permit his American Federation of Labor to come under its ægis. Yet I recall, when it was very small, how clever employers used Mr. Gompers and his organization against the very powerful Knights of Labor, engineered by Terence V. Powderly.

It is one of the curiosities of the relations between labor and capital that they should fight at all. Logically, they should combine and trim the general public. This they rarely do, while in fights the public usually sympathizes with labor and opposes the employer, whose only course, when defeated, is to pass the bill along to the consumers. I know of only one case where employer and union are united—that is the Employing Association of Photo-Engravers and the Photo-Engravers' Union, in New York. This was brought about by the union, whose committee makes up, not only the scale of prices the employer must pay its members, but arranges the prices that the former must charge his customers. The result has been prosperity for both.

It is obvious that, with everybody organized against everybody else, the resistless force must in time meet the irresistible object, with the public in between. Is it to be continually crushed in labor conflicts? Have we not become sufficiently civilized to elevate the unions above the level of buccaneers or banditti? I think we have. The unions themselves are active enough in watching legislation. Mr. Gompers's successor, William Green, is a man of level head and broad mind. Eventually, it would appear that he could see the unfairness of the existing situation. If he and his associates do not deal with it, sooner or later, a long-suffering public will.

The nations across the sea have boldly joined the World Court, and the United States has just timidly crept in. If these great interests can have faith in justice, why not the labor unions? The answer is that in all too many instances corporation-controlled judges have sat upon the benches in this country. Some are there now. So the unions prefer their own power to justice.

Yet it would seem possible to devise a labor court that would fairly and honestly guard the interests of both sides. Merchants have succeeded in shortening legislation by the appointment of civil arbitrators, whose work in New York City has given great satisfaction. The newspapers of New York and Typographical Union No. 6 have a court to sit on cases of discharge that has been eminently successful in obviating friction and doing justice. Why not go further in the interest of that great third party—the public?

The answer will be that there is no body of statute law dealing with labor questions, and that without this all would be vain. This is a good point as far as it goes. To this there is an answer. There exists in the international laws of the several great unions a rather remarkable amount of good sense thus codified, which, understood by unions and employers or properly interpreted by a court, could be used to great advantage in making a start. Neither employers nor local unions know as much about it as they should. It is well thought out, well phrased, and sound as far as it goes. It would form a base for further development and provide a way out of many existing difficulties.

How can the country safely continue to tolerate vast labor organizations, controlling thousands of men and capable at any time of stopping great industries, without some form of a tribunal in which its interests can be protected? A coal strike of 158,000 men has in it all the elements of civil war. All too often violence and death have accomplished labor conflicts. Have we not progressed far enough on the road of civilization to prevent this? If we have not, the Nation is not free and the Government does not rule. If New York, the greatest user of coal, should rise and march over into Pennsylvania to help itself to coal, what a mighty how-de-do it would raise! Yet in what way, so far as actual effect goes, does the late action of the Miners' Union differ? Practically, it seized the fuel supply of all the States using anthracite.

The labor of the individual workman may not be a "commodity." But the combined labor of many men has been made such through the practice of collective bargaining. It represents the power to make or break industry in its own selfish interest. This right is denied capital. It ought to be repressed in labor. The welfare of the individual workman and of the public ought not to be left at the mercy of either capital or the union bosses. It is a duty the public owes to itself and the laborer to devise a method by which both can be protected.

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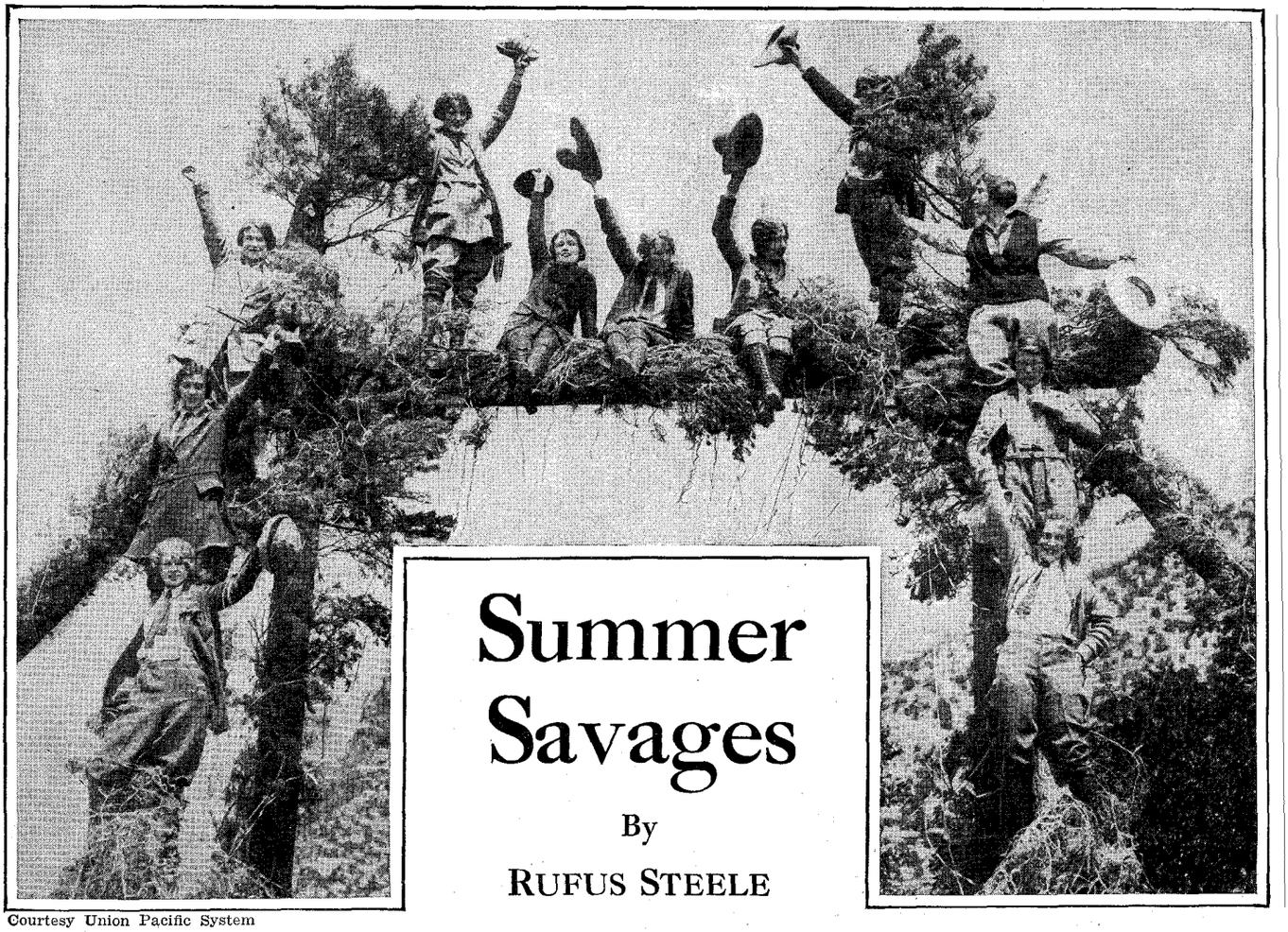

Courtesy Union Pacific System

Summer Savages

By

RUFUS STEELE

Pack up your troubles, though the sun may dodge,
And smile, smile, smile.
Count yourself lucky you're at Zion Lodge;
Smile, dudes, that's the style.
Give a look at the scenery,
'Twill make you grin a mile—
So pack up your troubles, be a sport to-night,
And smile, smile, smile.

THIS lively parody of a war-time song came from a quartet of girls swaggering in the light of a camp-fire in the open-air theater in front of the stone lodge in Zion Canyon, Uncle Sam's newest National Park in southern Utah. Lady Mountain and Mount Majestic, rising sheer thirty-five hundred feet above the valley floor, sent the words reverberating up the mighty gorge until they were banging against the Great White Throne and doubtless shocking any angels who chanced to be lingering on Angels' Landing. They also shocked a mature lady of highly proper mien who sat with other guests before the camp-fire.

"That girl on the end there!" she exclaimed, as she indicated one of the singers. "Isn't she the waitress who served me my dinner?"

"Sure thing, ma'am," replied an easy-going cow-owner who had drifted in for the evening from his ranch house down the Mukuntuweap. "She and the pink warbler next to her are heavers. The third one is a sheet snatcher. The black-haired queen on the far end is a pearl diver."

"'Heaver'? 'Sheet snatcher'? 'Pearl diver'? Why, what in heaven's name are you saying about these young women? They must be worse even than their crude song would indicate."

"Excuse me, ma'am," apologized the cowman. "I hadn't noticed you were a raw dude."

"I a dude?" The lady visitor's face was the color of Mount Majestic when the morning sun is revealing all its coats of red paint.

"Sorry, ma'am, if I guessed wrong. You're a sage-brusher, you mean?"

The lady's stare was colder than the air in Refrigerator Canyon on the way up to the West Rim. "I'm a school-teacher in the city of Boston!" she cried.

"Well, of course!" The cowman waved an understanding hand and smiled his tolerance. "I can speak Bostonese too when I try. 'Dudes' is just polite National Park for folks who come to see the wonders on the auto stages, and 'sage-brushers' is high polite for folks who come in their own cars. The four young ladies who've been getting off their low song on us are college girls—the diggingest kind of digs—in the fall, winter, and spring; but when they're out here for the summer, hustling their heads off so as they can go on being college girls, they are proud to be 'savages.' You've guessed it about those heavers; they're waitresses. That sheet snatcher will begin to caress your bed the minute you're out of your cabin in the morning, and if you meander out to the kitchen after breakfast that pearl diver will show you how fast she can fish dishes out of soapy water. By the way, if you're waked by a bass voice hollering, 'Fire!' you needn't get excited; it'll be one of the pack rats who's out here on parole from Yell College. All he means is he wants to breeze in and put something inflammable in your little tin stove."

The lady from Boston was assisted in her return to normalcy by the fact that the quartet broke into a new song that was far from frivolous. It had a glorious swing to it, and the singers showed that they were trained vocalists by the way they went after it—"Oh, Zion, dear Zion, home of the free." It was a song

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the Mormons sang in the days when they were struggling to bring Utah out of a wilderness and under cultivation. The appealing thing caught the ear and heart of thousands who visited Zion Park during its first wide-open season, and with a little remodeling of the lines it may easily become a Nationally popular sentimental song—sent on its way to fame by a sheet snatcher, a pearl diver, and two heavers.

The opening of the new wonderland, with its tourist lodges at Zion Canyon, Kaibab Forest, North Rim of the Grand Canyon, and Bryce Canyon, proved beyond a doubt that the college youth, male and female, intend that as fast as National Parks come into existence the serving of the summer guest shall become a matter for their own capable hands. In several of the older parks—Rocky Mountain, Yellowstone, and Yosemite, notably—the undergrads from many colleges regularly constitute the "help" in the camps and in many of the hotels. There are some hotels which, in spite of the proved high efficiency of the savages, still feel that a Ritz-Carlton training is requisite to the proper unjacketing of a pair of eggs.

The savages in all the parks have been hand-picked and impressively forewarned. They understand from the outset that they are being taken to the hostelries, which, while under General Government supervision, are under private management, to work, and to work hard; and they understand equally well that most persons are skeptical about the ambitions of young collegians to hustle along an order of soup while it is still palatable or to fuss up a bed so that sleeping in it becomes less than an ordeal. During every day of the long summer they are out to "show" both the management and the guests. Neither does their service end with sundown. Next in importance to feeding its guests well, the average National Park camp finds that it must entertain them well. Every candidate for a billet among the savages is asked whether he or she can sing, dance, tell a story, or make a musical instrument perform classically or in jazz. Artistic ability goes a long way in landing a job. Thus when the evening meal is over and the complacent dude or sage-brusher strolls over to sit by the camp-fire the fun begins. It is clean fun, good fun, and often the cleverest kind of fun. A guest or two will break into an evening's program usually, but the swing and burden of the nightly show move along on the shoulders of the savages.

Fifteen hundred savages from half a hundred colleges worked in the Rocky Mountain parks alone during the 1925 season. In addition to those picturesquely denominated as heavers, sheet snatchers, pearl divers, and pack rats, there were gear jammers (auto-stage drivers), pill pushers (camp nurses), and steam queens (laundry workers). They were chosen by women agents who visited the colleges and made careful investigation of the scholastic and personal record of every student who made application. To judge by the predominance of sweaters with a big "I" and other tell-tale insignia all the way from Estes Park to Grand Lake, the applicants from the Iowa institutions must have qualified in something like 100 per cent.

At every camp there is a Savage Alley, where the girls live in "the Dorm" and the boys in "the Rats' Nest." Deportment and discipline are as carefully looked after as on any campus in the land.

"There is just one thing to be said about the savages," declared A. K. Holmes, wise manager of the Rocky Mountain Parks Transportation Company, which operates about one hundred auto stages and cars and various chalets and hotels. "They fill the bill. They do their work better than any other class of help we've ever found. They are courteous and kind, and get a world of fun out of situations which to workers who lacked their spirit would prove very trying. They get the guests' good will by winning it. A lady eating her dinner will discover that her waitress wears a pin of the fraternity to which she herself belongs; there is an exclamation of amazement, and in about a minute a stanch friend has been made for our company. They accept tips, but they are not tip-chasers, these collegians. They need the money, but they are animated by the finest spirit in the world. They desire to serve. We try to catch them in their freshman year; then, if they toe the mark, they are with us for four happy summers, their pay increasing each time they come back.

"The Rocky Mountain roads are wonderful, but to drive them successfully there must be unrelaxing vigilance and skill. To sit at the wheel for us the young husky has to pass tests as severe as any he ever faces in college. He must know the rule book forward and backward before he can take out a car. Then he is put on his honor, and he rarely ever falls down. Our stages carry personal liability insurance of $85,000 each, our touring cars of $50,000 each, and in sending 250,000 passengers over the roads with these drivers we have never paid out but $75 in damages. A girl got that who went to sleep while riding along and bumped her head."

A besetting danger to the poor driver is thus commemorated in a song which the savages sometimes sing at the nightly camp-fire show:

Keep your eye on the wheel, gear jammer;
Keep your eye on the wheel, gear jammer.
To be sure, the girl is fair,
But you need your eyes elsewhere;
Keep your eye on the wheel, gear jammer.

Have a heart, dude lady, have a heart!
Have a heart, dude lady, have a heart!
Roads are narrow, mountains steep,
Gulches wide and canyons deep—
Have a heart, dude lady, have a heart!

Most of the savages, in addition to needing the money they will be able to earn, have a very genuine interest in the parks where they accept service. In their leisure hours they don hiking clothes, and it is difficult to distinguish them from the guests. They often learn more about the natural wonders than the paying guest, since they have a smattering or a scientific understanding of geology, zoölogy, and forestry. At Zion Lodge and the other camps on the Zion tour during last summer there were savages from practically every university and college in Utah, as well as from several other States. These students showed an intense interest in this newly opened region and carried on much exploration on their own account. They helped make trails to peaks as yet unchristened, added to the available pictures of majestic scenery with their cameras and sketching kits, and found and reported on primitive cliff-dwellings in inaccessible ledges and canyons. It is only fair to say that the girl savages, in their attractive outing costumes, increased, all unconsciously, the guests' enjoyment of many a fascinating view.

In the Yellowstone camps the savage system has developed almost into a science. Each camp is in charge of a woman manager, who is given the title of "Lady." Miss Beulah Brown, manager at Mammoth Camp, has been the friend and confidant, as well as the director, of many hundreds of girls during the years of her devoted service in the Park. In fact, she has had a good deal to do with developing the finished form of nightly entertainment that has brought fame to the camps. As might be expected, new songs and parodies are constantly emanating from the active minds of the savages, and "Lady Beu" has frequently been the judge of whether a new song should be perpetuated in the camp anthology or go into the discard. The

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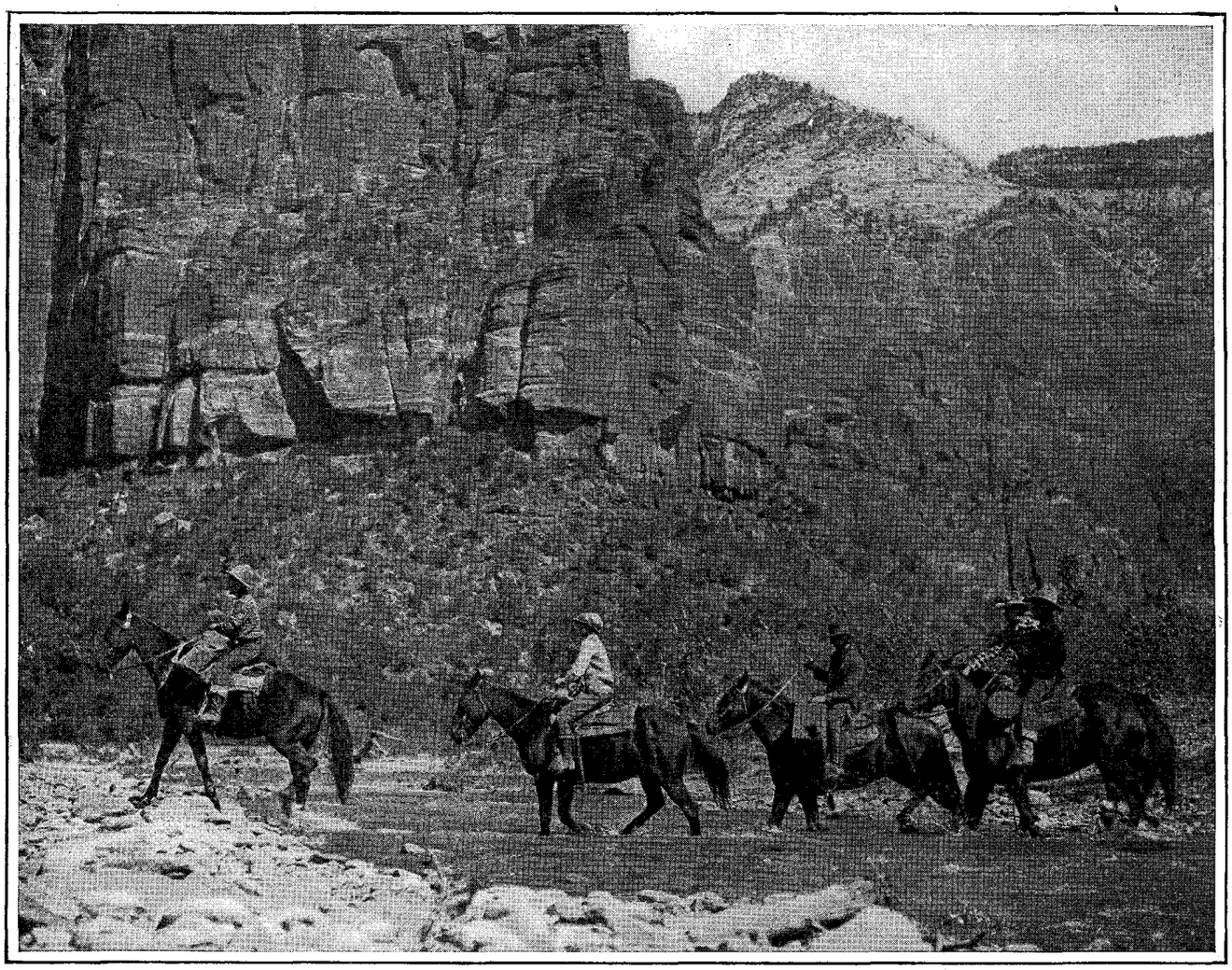

Courtesy Union Pacific System

It isn't all work, by any means. "Savages" frequently turn explorers in this way in Zion National Park

lady manager at Old Faithful Camp has likewise endeared herself and the place to many, if one may judge from this savage song, often heard there:

Gee, but it's worth the world to be at
Old Faithful Camp,
Where boys and girls have fun galore,
Be weather dry or damp.
Let's stay forever in this geyserland—
Let's stay forever at Lady Hi's com-
mand—
God bless her!
Gee, but it's worth the world to be at
Old Faithful Camp!

As has been stated, the first thought of the savage is courteous service under any and all circumstances. Yet, however perfect the outer mantle of service may appear, the savages are only human, and it is not surprising if one is able to discover evidence that inwardly the savage reacts to shabby treatment much as other humans do. The evidence is contained in a song set to the tune of "Annabelle" which the heavers sing more often when they are amusing themselves than when doing a stunt for the enjoyment of the guests around the camp-fire. It goes like this:

We sling the hash and eggs and cheese,
Serve soup to nuts as well,
And make the tea for families
Of eight and sometimes twelve.
We don't even make a fuss
When they crab and frown at us,
But all the while we wear a smile.
What we think won't do to tell!

The true nature of the savages is forgiving, and their sincere feeling for the visitor whom they serve is contained in these lines, which have sent many a busload rejoicing on its way:

Oh, dudes, we love you so,
And we hate to see you go.
Please don't forget
We'll remember you yet—
How we hate to see you go!

From mid-June until mid-September these thousands of young collegians labor from sunrise or earlier until an hour when the most reluctant guest is about ready to call it a day. They dignify and glorify menial service by the spirit with which they attack it. They waste no time in telling the new arrival who or what they are; but only the most obtuse visitor remains for long in ignorance of the quality that is under the garb they wear. They add enormously to the enjoyment of the parks by administering to the guests' comfort and peace of mind. They work hard, play hard, and go home with a precious little hoard to see them through the next year of school and a philosophy that irons out everything that may have irked or annoyed, such as is finely expressed in the pleasant chant that rattles off to the tune of "I Ain' Goin' to Work No More:"

The dudes they ride the Pullman, and
then they ride the bus,
But the savages push Old Mollie and
never make a fuss.
The dudes they eat potatoes, soup,
and bread and meat;
The savages chew on corn-cobs and
consider it a treat.
The dude girls use their cold cream,
the sheet snatchers their lard,
The heavers use their axle grease, but
they rub it just as hard.

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An East Side American

The Autobiography of a Son of the City

By CHARLES STELZLE

XI

Reactions and Actions

NO name has been coined for the job that Charles Stelzle has created for himself. Sociologist is what he is called in "Who's Who;" but he is not really an ologist of any kind—he is too much of a doer. Coming from the most densely peopled part of the world—New York's East Side—he has found in the relations of people to one another his chances to be useful. He tells here some experiences that show how widely he ranged to find some of the chances he has seized.

BEFORE prohibition was enacted there stretched across the continent in the larger cities a chain of "rescue missions." They were crowded night after night by what appeared to be the riffraff of the town. One of the best-known was the Bowery Mission, in lower New York, famous the world over.

It was assumed even by New Yorkers that every man on the Bowery was either a thief or a bum. There was a day when the Bowery stood for everything that was corrupt and vile. The street was lined with dives and low-down saloons, and cheap "variety shows" abounded. "The Way to Hell" was inscribed in glaring letters over the entrance to various halls.

There is still much that is cheap and tawdry on the Bowery. There are also some thieves and bums. Some of the lodging-houses are often overcrowded and filthy. The restaurants are frequently forbidding and unsanitary. But the old-time Bowery no longer exists. The thing that staggers most of us to-day is not its vice, but its poverty.

Most solutions of the social problems of to-day are based upon the assumption that the average man is well-nigh ideal; that all he needs is a "system" to bring in the glad new day. One of the many arguments against that assumption is that there will always be some men who will fall by the wayside, beaten and discouraged, no matter what our economic system may be nor how good the times may be. The old Bowery Mission, in company with the many others I have seen throughout the country, has a special function to meet the needs of those who are "down" but not yet "out."

I have often gone down to speak to this unusual audience on the Bowery. The room is always crowded. Needless to say, nearly every man in the assemblage has the word "tragedy" written over his face. But, whatever may be true of the blood and breed of those who patronize the Bowery Mission, their hearts beat just like other men's, and in the main their needs are the same. There is something else which must quickly be said: they appreciate refinement of speech and surroundings, even though they themselves may have fallen far below the ideals of a former period in their lives. Also, they resent a spirit of patronage or paternalism.

When one thinks of the average "rescue mission," one's mind turns to a hall noisy and naked, devoid of everything that is æsthetic and refined either in equipment or service. But that is not true of the Bowery Mission. The walls of the main auditorium are dark-brown stone, and the mottoes on the walls—there must always be mottoes in missions—are done in red and gold, painted in fine old-English letters. The sentiment of the mottoes is not cheap and flashy. They are Scripture texts, full of deep meaning to the wandering men who are eager to hear the voice of authority.

Rafters and ceiling and platform and pews are churchly, dignified, substantial, and strong. There is plenty of tiling about the smaller rooms—clean, white, and sanitary, like "Spotless Town" parlors. These purely physical characteristics are exceedingly important in an enterprise part of whose task it is to instill in the minds of men a desire for better surroundings.

But more important is the influence of music, particularly that of the great organ in the Mission. Every night for half an hour, as the men take their places—although most of them come early—the organist plays the great classics, and sometimes the best class of lighter music. How the men applaud as their favorite selections are played! Their appreciation of the best kind of music proves that they possess qualities of heart and mind which are not usually attributed to Bowery habitués.

But the thing which has seemed to me to grip the audience is the simple testimony of the men who, "once living in darkness, now see the light." They had tried out the thing for themselves, and found that it worked. As men told of their experiences in the renewal of strength, others were encouraged to come with their petitions, no matter how discouraging their situations, and the leader would take all to God, simply, devoutly, with faith and confidence.

The leaders kept close to the men who started out in the Bowery Mission to "begin all over again." For mutual help a Brotherhood was organized, so that from the moment that a convert took the first step he had surrounding him a group of men who had traveled the same road. Tens of thousands of men had become members of this Brotherhood. For about fifty years this enterprise has stood on the Bowery, steering homeless, shipwrecked men into a port of safety.

I WAS city editor of the Seattle "Star" for a day while Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman and nearly a score of other evangelists and singers were conducting meetings in that city. The enterprising editor of the "Star" thought that it would be a good plan to have his paper produced just as a preacher thought a daily newspaper should be printed. He turned over his entire staff to me to see what I would do with it.

On the day before this experiment I called together the editors and the reporters and gave them their assignments. At first some of the hard-boiled reporters on the paper thought the whole proceeding was a joke. But I had enough knowledge of newspaper practice to handle the situation intelligently, and they entered into the job with enthusiasm when they found that it was to be an honest-to-goodness experiment. Not one jot or tittle of the newspaper went to the linotype men without my approval. Everybody who came in to see the editor that day was sent to my office.

The make-up of the paper was much the same as it had been—news items boiled down, with fairly prominent headlines. But the editorial page was as unlike as it well could be. The sworn

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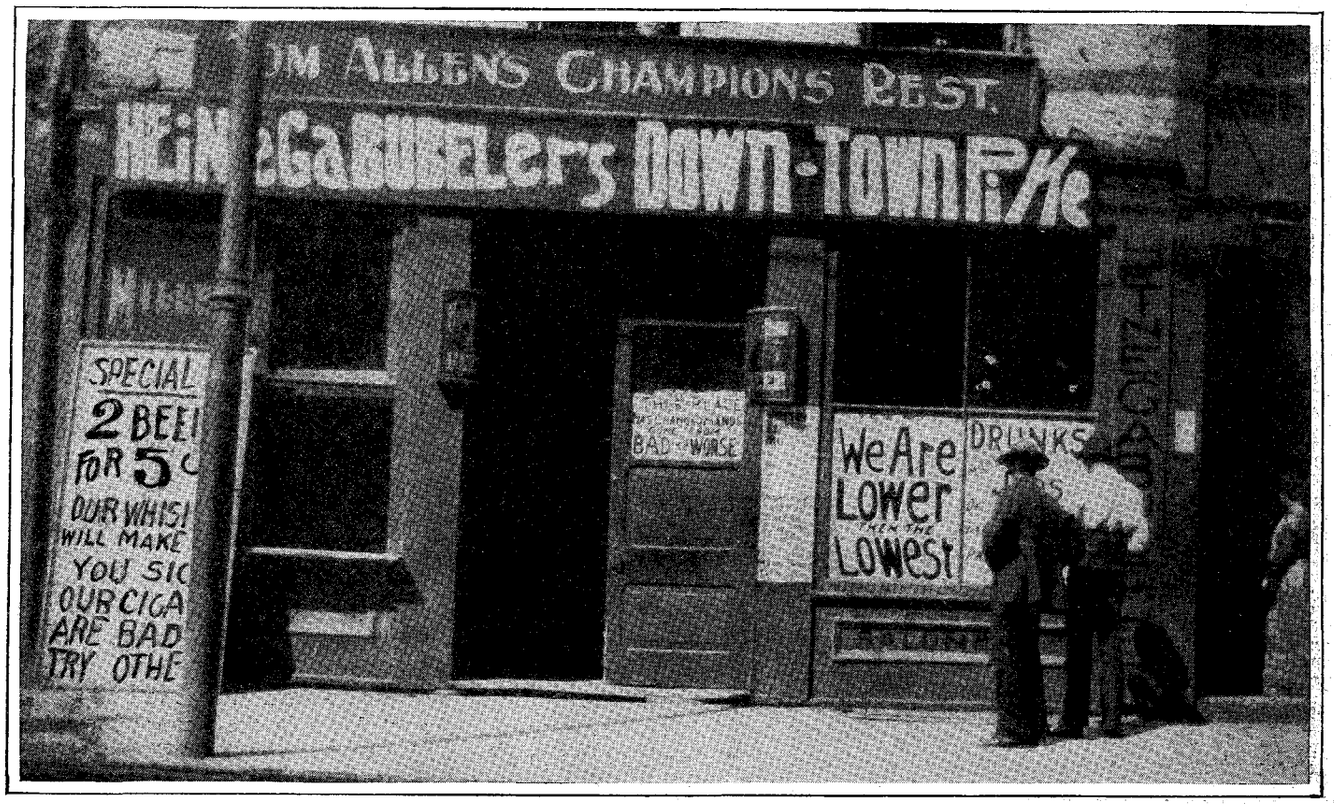


A saloon in a city slum

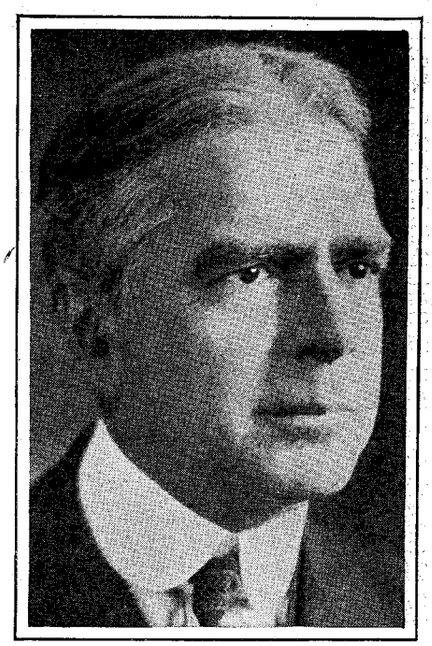
circulation statement gave way to a Scripture text. Prominence was given to a vigorous arraignment of well-known Seattle men who were daily violating speed ordinances. Divorce cases and unsavory police stories were suppressed, while crimes were barely mentioned. It happened that on that day four particularly distressing cases of insanity were reported, all of which were ruthlessly blue-penciled on the ground that it was inhuman to parade the misfortunes of the blameless. The interest in the experiment was so great that thirty thousand additional copies were printed. That was altogether satisfactory to the publisher as well as to the editor.

CRITICISM quite as virulent as met the Department of Church and Labor lay in wait for another department which was created in the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church at my instigation. I had previously been put at the head of the Immigration Department of the Board, because immigration was largely a workingman's problem and a city problem. This work was afterward turned over to Dr. William P. Shriver, who has since developed it in a most statesmanlike manner. But, partly by the report of Theodore Roosevelt's Country Life Commission, I was aroused to the significance of the shift of population to the cities, and to the necessities of developing a real rural society which should be rooted in the land.

That the Presbyterian Church might do its share, I suggested the establishment of a Country Life Department. Dr. Warren H. Wilson, one of my associates in the Labor Department, was put in charge of it, and thereafter a considerable portion of the Home Missions budget was devoted to this newest agency. But it was absurd, said critics, for ministers to try to tell farmers how to raise their crops. They failed to grasp that it was the function of the ministers in that regard to bring into the community experts who could instruct the farmers. The Country Life Department had the same experience as the Church and Labor Department—others critical, willing to let us do the experimenting, and then trailing behind with the organization of similar departments.

During the year following the Men and Religion Forward Movement campaign, it became my task to promote a National campaign, under the auspices of thirty-six National denominational boards, to present to the churches of America the outstanding social and religious problems which faced them. Paralleling one of the most exciting Presidential campaigns in American history, and coming almost immediately after the election, the culminating week stood out as the most conspicuous movement conducted by the churches during the year. It was unique in that it touched the remotest church in the country as well as the biggest church in town. Twenty-two out of the twenty-eight largest cities in the country conducted campaigns of some kind. At least one hundred different articles on the major subjects were given wide publication in the campaign. Six hundred thousand posters dealing with modern American problems were broadcast. And a quarter of a million post-cards were used, with an equal number of Home Mission stickers and a million leaflets.

The Inter-Church World Movement



Dr. William P. Shriver

Associates of Mr. Stelzle when he was serving ment of the National

In the next installment Mr. Stelzle tells how he

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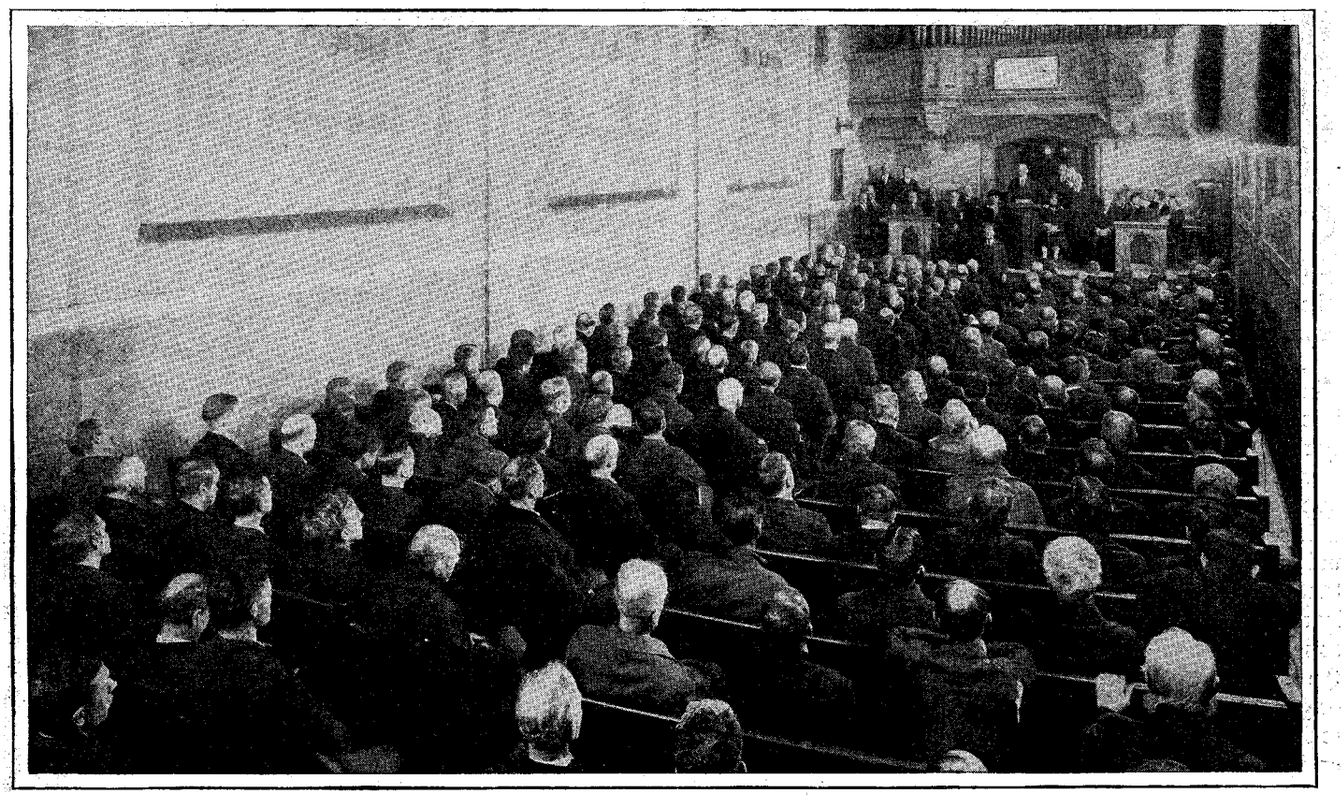

Sunday morning preaching service at the Bowery Mission

was one of the most boldly conceived enterprises in the history of the Protestant Church, with a vision of Protestant America working together for the accomplishment of a common task, although each denomination was to remain intact and to develop its own work as it thought best. The budget which was to be raised amounted to one billion dollars. Some of the biggest men in America were enlisted, and "big business" methods were applied to every department. Perhaps that was one reason why it failed: it became top-heavy with organization, and impossibilities were expected of its managers.

Dr. Warren H. Wilson
as Superintendent of the Social Service Department Presbyterian Church

The chief promoter of the Inter-Church World Movement was S. Earl Taylor, who had so successfully carried through the Centenary Movement of the Methodist Episcopal Church, by which something like one hundred and fifty million dollars was raised for a five-year budget. I had the good fortune to be associated with Earl Taylor during nine months of the Centenary Movement, editing pamphlet publicity material and being responsible for a large amount of the publicity in connection with the million-dollar exposition at Columbus, which, again, was one of the most dramatic things ever done by any religious denomination.

A corps of about twenty survey men had been employed for some time by the Inter-Church World Movement to make a document to be presented at a meeting of thirteen hundred laymen from various parts of the United States, to whom the billion-dollar program of the movement was to be sold at a meeting in Atlantic City. One day in Pittsburgh I received a long-distance telephone message from New York, asking me if I would drop all of my other work and spend night and day shaping up and editing materials to be put into this important document which was to deal with great American social and religious problems. The time for the Atlantic City meeting was perilously close, and the reports of the survey men had not been presented.

I had secured materials on all of these subjects during the years that I had been connected with various National organizations and enterprises, besides which I had written several books dealing with them, and I had been careful to keep this matter up to date. I had long before learned the importance of being always prepared. I spent fully a month in working out this material, co-operating with Ralph E. Diffendorfer, who had charge of the entire job, and who deserves great credit for the splendid manner in which he handled it. Now comes the interesting part of the story: When the thirteen hundred laymen were gathered together on the steel pier at Atlantic City, the chairman of the meeting had in his hand the finished volume upon which I had spent the preceding four or five weeks. He held it up before that representative audience of business men and said:

"I have here the finest presentation on American social and religious conditions that I have ever seen, and I want you to meet the men who are responsible for it."

He turned to the twenty-odd survey men on the platform and asked them to rise. They received a tremendous ovation from the men in the audience. The billion-dollar program was "sold" to the laymen that day.

had stone pillars put up to support his expectations

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The Heart of Toronto

Unifying a Great University

By GEORGE MARVIN

SPELL it any way you like, the function of Hart House in the University of Toronto is cardiac. The life of the University beats there; it draws in currents of graduate and undergraduate circulation and gives them forth reinvigorated and refreshed. It is a big idea and a big fact in the University, in Toronto, in Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada. There is nothing exactly corresponding to it in the other twenty-three universities of Canada or in any of the universities and colleges of the United States. In many American seats of learning "unions" have been built, either as most appropriate commemorations of the war or as a check to the centrifugal or group tendencies of modern university society. None of them, either in design or in function, have anything like the universality of Hart House.

Several good reasons and some worthy emotions account for this distinction. In the first place, the University of Toronto is a loose and unique federation combining the constituent elements of separate colleges of the arts, as at Oxford and Cambridge in England, with the specialized faculties of professional or vocational instruction which together form the bulk and the strength of state universities. Its origins, going back to the American Revolution, and antedating, therefore, all but the most venerable of educational institutions in the United States, are exceedingly British. Founded as Kings College by a royal charter obtained from George IV in 1827, it is still officially termed "The Provincial [with a capital "P"] University of Ontario." In 1797, when the project of a university first came up, the population of the newly formed Province of Upper Canada, organized later as the Province of Ontario, numbered about seventy thousand people, under the Governorship of Sir John Graves Simcoe, who had seen service in the War of American Independence and was, in addition, deeply impressed by what he saw as the corroborative horrors of the French Revolution. The large majority of the pioneers under his authority were loyalists from the newly independent United States, who brought with them across a border existing then, as now, more tangibly in opinions than in geography, a determination to remain British, together with a sturdy independence in questions of religion and the habit and traditions of local self-government. To fortify this young and loyal constituency against the disintegrating influences of radical and revolutionary ideas Governor Simcoe started his University.

To-day it remains a symbol of its founder's actuating idea, of liberalism as opposed to radicalism. Continuing in loyalty, it is an institution nevertheless most representative of a self-governing people who have learned to combine tolerance with independence in religion.

Governor Simcoe's coat of arms in the rotunda of the Administration Building

The test of the Great War proved out one of the fundamental ideas of this, or any other university—the idea of service at a sacrifice. Long before conscription came so many of the students had enlisted that not an able-bodied man out of uniform was left about the campus. Hart House, begun in 1911 and not finished five years later, began in 1914 prematurely its usefulness. During the four war years it was used for training purposes, where Faculty, graduates, and undergraduates were united in the service of a great emergency. Something of their united loyalty went into the uncompleted structure, though Hart House, so called in memory of the late Mr. Hart Massey, of Toronto, is not itself in any way tangibly commemorative of the Great War. It seems, therefore, very fitting that the Soldiers' Tower should architecturally join Hart House, the youngest element in the life of "Toronto," with University College, the oldest building on the campus. Standing high between them, it adds distinction to the group and points the significance of the University both in united sacrifice in the past and readiness for united service in the future. The reverent builders of the Tower felt that, while faith might be symbolized by an arch, and a spire pointing to the stars might stand for hope, a monument to love of country might most appropriately be a tower with foundations dug deep beneath the grave.

"Nothing is here for tears," runs the memorial inscription, "nothing to wail or knock the breast; no weakness, no contempt, disdain, or blame; *nothing but well and fair.*"

Baptized by the war training of hundreds of men who went from its walls overseas, Hart House was completed in 1919 and presented, fully equipped, to the University of Toronto by the trustees of the Massey Foundation. War united the University just as it united the entire British Empire, but the resumption of peace curricula found at Toronto the same nominal federation in even greater need of some unifying force or influence. Hart House is the unique binding link of a unique university federation. The religious independence of the province had found expression in the four separate denominational foundations of the federated colleges now under University administration: University College is non-denominational; Victoria College, a Methodist foundation, is now aligned with the United Church of Canada; Trinity College perpetuates the Anglican traditions of the original charter; and St. Michael's is a Roman Catholic college.

To these federated arts colleges, corresponding, for example, in their interrelationships, to Balliol, Christ Church, King's College, and Magdalen at Oxford, must be added the two federated theological schools of Knox and Wycliffe, the "affiliated provincial colleges" of Agriculture, Veterinary Medicine, and Pharmacy, the more characteristically American "Faculties" (professional schools) of Medicine, Engineering, Forestry, Education, Household Science, Music, Graduate Studies, and Dentistry, and the so-called "Special Departments," such as Social Service, Public Health, and University Extension.

On a small scale such a federation is almost as disunited by special interests

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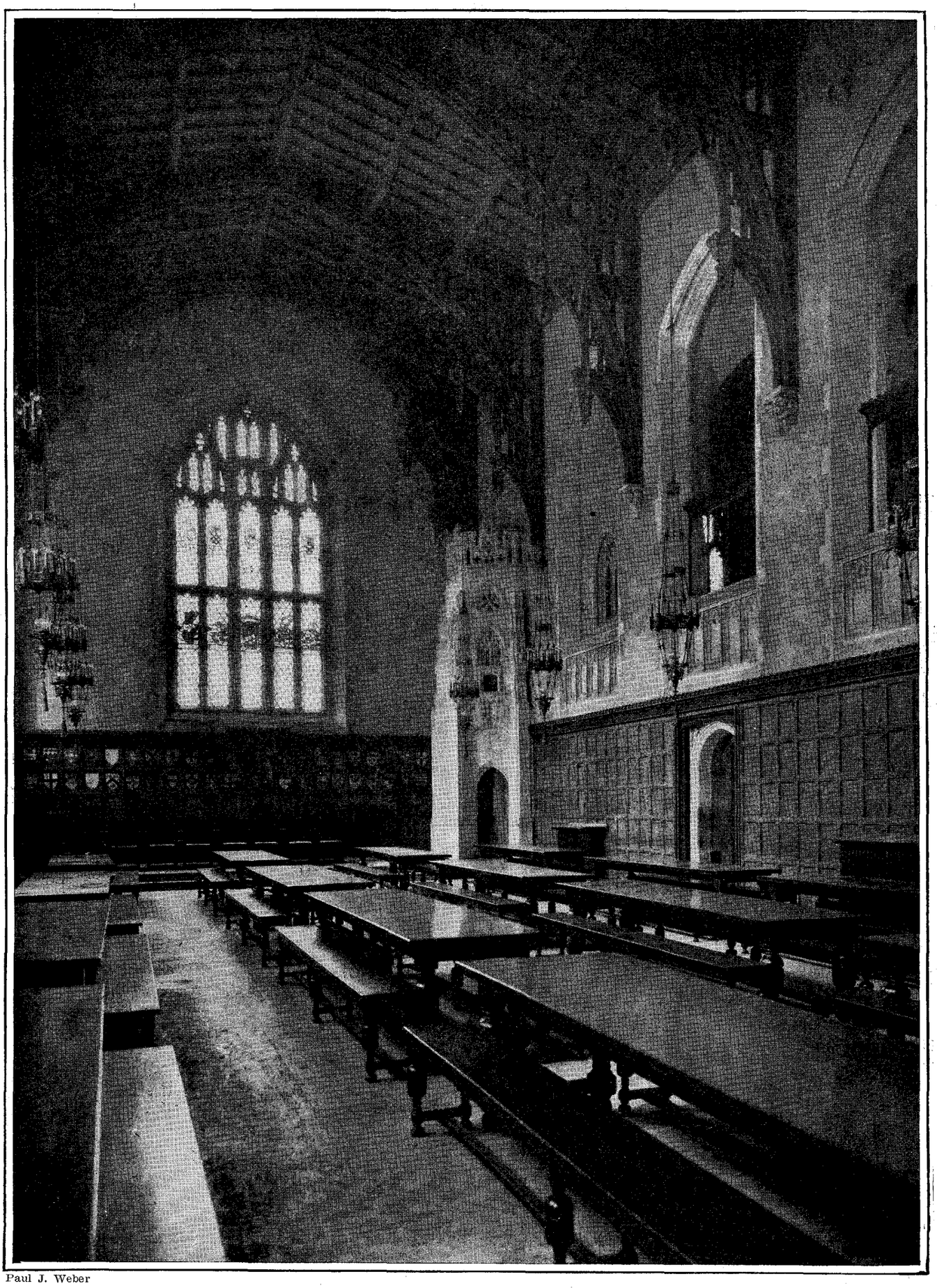

Paul J. Weber

The dining-hall (refectory) of Hart House. The shields of all the leading universities of Europe and America are emblazoned on the panels on the far wall, each in its proper colors

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Hart House Theatre. The staging, properties, lighting, management, and acting are all under the charge of undergraduates

as the perennial Balkans. Socially, lacking any integrating influence, it must be a widely differentiated community. Administratively all of the constituent elements are joined together under the Presidency of Sir Robert Falconer, K.C.M.G. Hart House provides the missing social link or, to be more exact in definition of a unique institution, the group of links holding together in daily opportunities for communal activities or shared hours of ease the students of sectarian or professional schools otherwise only neighboring in geography. The "prayer" of the Founders is that Hart House "may serve the *highest interests* of this University" by "drawing into a common fellowship and"—much more original in idea and significant in purpose —"by gathering into a *true society*" the members of the several "faculties" and colleges: teacher and student, graduate and undergraduate.

Accordingly, this place must be distinguished from the Michigan Union, which is the largest and in many ways the most thriving of university unions in the United States. The building at Ann Arbor is by contrast, with its sixty bedrooms, its restaurant and cafeteria, its dominating cigar and news stand, more of a huge hotel, conforming to hotel standards, but given a personal and humanizing touch for university use. Hart House is less of a hotel meeting-place and more of a center because many more University, municipal, and provincial activities converge and transpire there. Some of the links forged by the Massey Foundation bind the University more effectively to the life of a city of 600,000, which is Toronto, and bring it more directly under the solicitude of the province and the Dominion. Governor Simcoe's motto on his coat of arms in the rotunda of the Administration Building (Simcoe Hall)—*"Non Sibi sed Patriæ"*—means something definite. Hart House turns the sentiment into successful practice.

Exclusive of the affiliated colleges and extension courses, 5,044 students were enrolled at Toronto last year as resident candidates for degrees. This, outside the quantity-production zone of "higher" education, is a big university—twice the enrollment size of Princeton or Dartmouth College, larger than Yale, and about the same size as Indiana. Every male undergraduate of the University is, *ipso facto*, a member of Hart House, towards the upkeep of which he pays a moderate assessment or fee. Hart House sets out to give directly to all men undergraduates, and less directly to men graduates, the tangible and intangible ingredients of university life that are found traditionally at Oxford and Cambridge. It provides everything in the normal social life of a university but sleep and teaching, though eight comfortable visitors' rooms are set apart for distinguished guests of the University, and the warden, as the general manager is called, has his apartment on the premises. In such a centripetal neighborhood of separate interests how, for example, is an engineering student to meet a theologian, an arts undergraduate to know a law student, a student of medicine or music to find common ground with a forester—all of them in that "true society" which the founders postulate?

Hart House is the answer; and it is not a forced or an artificial answer. It must therefore be a desirable place, a house where men go more than willingly, eagerly. It is constituted a meeting-place; it makes itself a *living* place. There must, then, be material comforts and livable, alluring surroundings; but the place must not be merely a glorified combination of bowling alleys, barber-shops, lounge parlors, soda fountains, and hospitalized eating mills. The founders, after an extended survey of all corresponding institutions abroad and in American university centers, have put a lot of thought and care basically into their comforts, their amusements, their eating. Hart House is unalterably opposed, in theory and practice, to the cafeteria idea. It insists on regarding meal time as one of the ordained and most natural of the amenities of life. Just as the French army during four years did its bit towards winning the war by religiously keeping the war out of their meals, so Hart House proves that a student's day's work and play may far more completely be realized by observing intervals for the decent associations of eating. In the Great Hall of Hart House three hundred men *dine* together every night. They do not back into a filling station for nourishment. Hart House believes that the difference, multiplied by days and months and years, is directly computable in character and personality. Everybody in the Univer-

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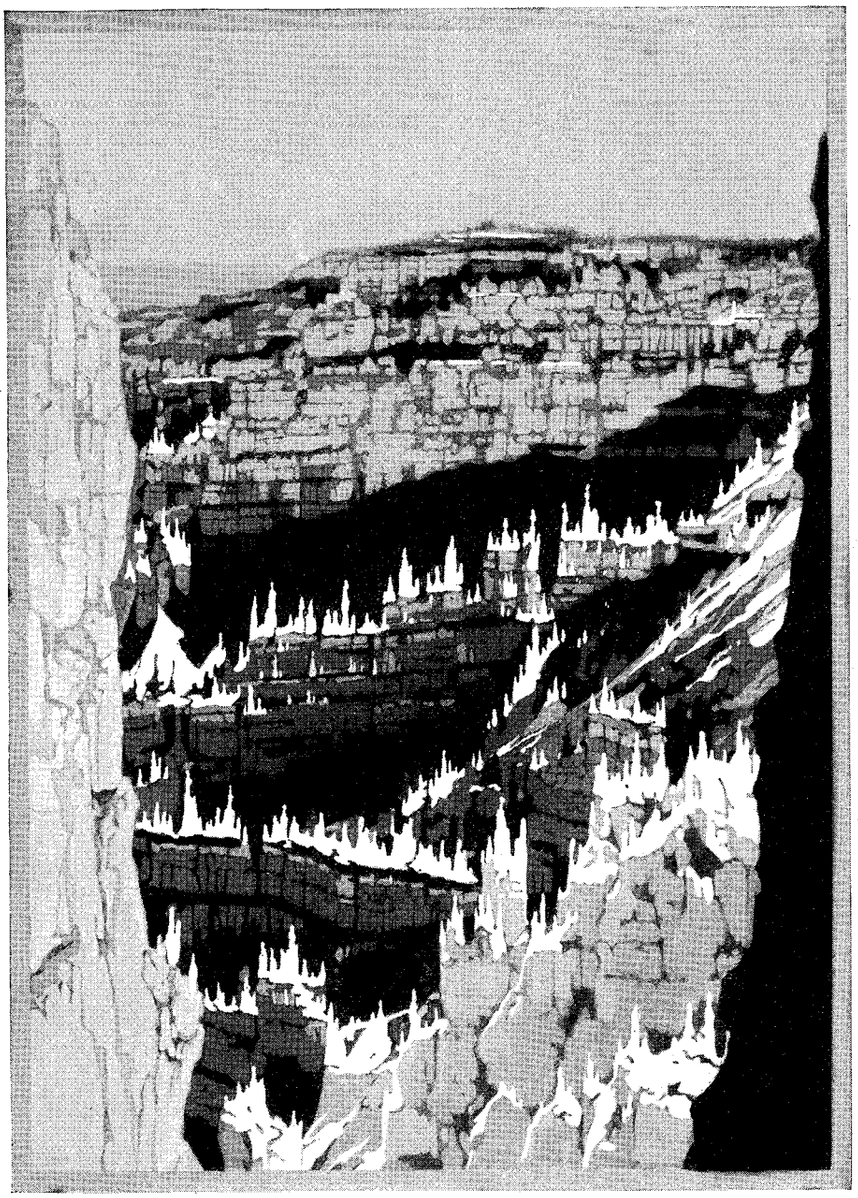

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in
Bryce Canyon
Southern Utah

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sity community can afford to meet here and take time decently to eat here. Breakfasts at 15 cents, luncheon at 25, and dinner at 35 cents underbid cafeterias; the meals are well served, with clean silver and linen; the cathedral-like interior begets an unoppressed sense of good manners and consideration for others, some peace descends, a feeling of helpful intermission punctuates the day. And yet at the University of Chicago an equally beautiful and reverential interior becomes daily the arena where men and women scramble over one another with clattering trays in competitive displays of fuel absorption against time.

This is just one thing, and a little thing if you like, but it is a manifestation of the spirit of Hart House. The key struck in the Great Hall pervades doings in the rest of the building. The gray stone structure is a university club not in a careless or loose sense. To put it in a different way, it is the club of the young gentlemen of the University of Toronto, much more than a convenience, therefore; something begetting a sense of responsibility and propriety of the kinds that are felt and recognized rather than enforced.

The library is for every man to feel his own and use as one in his father's house. It is a small library of fewer than 4,000 volumes picked for their actual readability, not in conformity with mechanical lists; no librarian exists; there are no blanks to fill out, no signs, no restrictions of any kind except the understood provision that books may not be removed from the premises without especial considerations. Every Friday night of the academic year there is good music in the music-room. The doors are open, come and go as and if you like. No ghastly ranks of gilded-chair discomfort and self-consciousness. Debating, as a practical training for public careers and Dominion affairs, is taken very seriously, but not, as in the States' universities, with three picked men on a side. In the Hart House forums, as in the Oxford Union, anybody in the room—Faculty, students, or visitors—is a potential debater. The sketch-room is a gallery studio where exhibitions are given consecutively through the year, with changes every two weeks, lectures and informal discussions held, and periodical instruction provided for sketch classes. The windows in the chapel are colored by glass from the war-ruined chapels in France; Christians of any denomination or sect are welcome to meet or worship there.

A peculiarity that most visitors notice in the architectural plan of the building is indicative of its purpose. Hart House has no main entrance, no primary access commensurate with the size or belonging to the whole of the structure. The nearest thing to it is the archway leading into the quadrangle from which many doors, besides others in the outer façade, of equal importance open into the varied quarters combined within the building. On the left you enter the gymnasium wing, with its locker space for three thousand members; the dining-hall is entered straight in front; on the right doors open into the S. C. A. and the Students' Common Rooms. Beneath the grass in the center is Hart House Theatre, the solidest, best equipped and organized, the most ambitious arrival in the dramatic impulse that is stirring from one end of Canada to the other. In the Dominion drama it occupies a similar place to that of the Provincetown Players, the Theatre Guild, or the Neighborhood Players in the States. In the beginning a student enterprise, it has become in recent years a community theater for the city of Toronto and the Province of Ontario as well. It is entirely self-contained—makes its own scenery, costumes, lighting effects, theatrical devices—and it is entirely self-supporting.

In all its various manifestations Hart House lives and works year after year at the center of the varied life of the University, the city, and the province. Insensibly, through the years, as young life flows through its beautiful and becoming heart, may not those youthful currents be enriched in lasting ways to neutralize the appalling cheapness of commercially standardized living spreading like a pall over the America of the United States and Canada?

The Book Table

Edited by EDMUND PEARSON

Another Hymn of Hate

WHEN Ernst Lissauer wrote his famous "Hymn of Hate Against England," the nation which took it best-naturedly was England. Beginning with "Punch's" picture of a German family having its morning hate, the phrase passed into a stock expression in the British army. Captured Germans were amazed when Tommies gathered about them and insisted on hearing them sing the great hate song. Persons in that furious frame of mind are invariably amusing, although they are sometimes pitiful.

It is no new thing to write a book endeavoring to indict a whole nation or people. A score of years ago an Englishman tried it in "The Unspeakable Scot," and the Scot replied with "The Egregious English." If the humor hadn't faded, possibly some one might have treated the world to "The Irredeemable Irish" and "The Wearisome Welsh." Now, at any rate, two writers, named Veronica and Paul King, have written "The Raven on the Skyscraper."[1] If the authors were not possessed of a sense of humor sufficiently keen to appreciate anything ridiculous (when it is done by a Yankee), they might have added the sub-title "The Absolutely Abominable Americans," for they try to convince themselves that the North American continent, excepting, of course, the Dominion of Canada, is a sink of corruption.

The authors, individually or together, have written nine or ten other books, one of which, "Problems of Modern American Crimes," I have read. Taken as a whole, it constitutes one of those half-truths which Lord Tennyson described effectively. The author confined herself chiefly to the exploits of California criminals,[2] and, in fact, one would gather from that book and the present one that Mr. and Mrs. (Miss?) King's experiences in this country had chiefly been within a few miles of Hollywood. In the book on American crime this country is attacked at its weakest and most shameful point. Not content with the dark hues of truth, however, the author blackens us still more, until she manages to present the spectacle of a people three-quarters of whom are criminals and the other fraction idiots. It should have been a very gratifying book to that class of European newspaper which directs its American correspondents to send no news except about lynchings, murders, robberies, minor scandals, and exhibitions of

[1] The Raven on the Skyscraper: A Study of Modern American Portents. By Veronica and Paul King. T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., London. 10s. 6d.

[2] See, by the way, Mr. Stoddard King's rhymes quoted in last week's Book Table.

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silliness. There are readers in all European countries, and, unfortunately, there are a few in Great Britain, who wish to hear only this kind of news about America. For this class the author of "Problems of Modern American Crime" is the writer *par excellence*.

"The Raven on the Skyscraper," a general denunciation of all things American, is dedicated to "The Dying Race of Real Americans with Sympathy and Admiration." It is possible to find in it, by strict search, an occasional word of mild praise for something which has happened in Yankeeland. But it is merely to enable the writers to gather strength for a more vigorous attack on the next page, somewhat as the "Saturday Review" of thirty years ago, if it were betrayed into a few stammering words of commendation for anything French, American, or Russian, used to turn in the next paragraph with renewed savagery upon one or the other of its pet objects of hatred. One need not take Mr. and Mrs. King's admiration for "The Dying Race of Real Americans" very seriously. I would like to pay them the compliment of thinking that they are good stout old Tories of the die-hard variety, like Sir William Hardman, whose second volume of memoirs has just been published. Sir William wrote during our Civil War, and he rubs his hands with glee at the thought of the enormous debt which the North was accumulating. I fear, however, that the authors of "The Raven on the Skyscraper" have neither Sir William's stamina nor his right of hatred by inheritance, so to speak. There is a disagreeable suggestion throughout the book that much of their animosity is pumped up to please a small market in England and Europe. There are certainly readers in all the countries across the Atlantic, harassed by taxes and annoyed by the tales of American wealth, who can get a certain joy if any one will only whack Uncle Sam hard enough. Moreover, I doubt very much if any judicious and fair-minded Englishman will read this book without being convinced that it came from a deep-seated personal animus; that its authors suffered some slight or disappointment in this country, and are now engaged in getting even. Their intimacy with Hollywood is suspicious. Many a lecturer, author, or dramatist goes away from America, roundly cursing the country which has not accepted him at his own estimate. Nobody paints a country as jet black unless he feels himself suffering under a personal injury.

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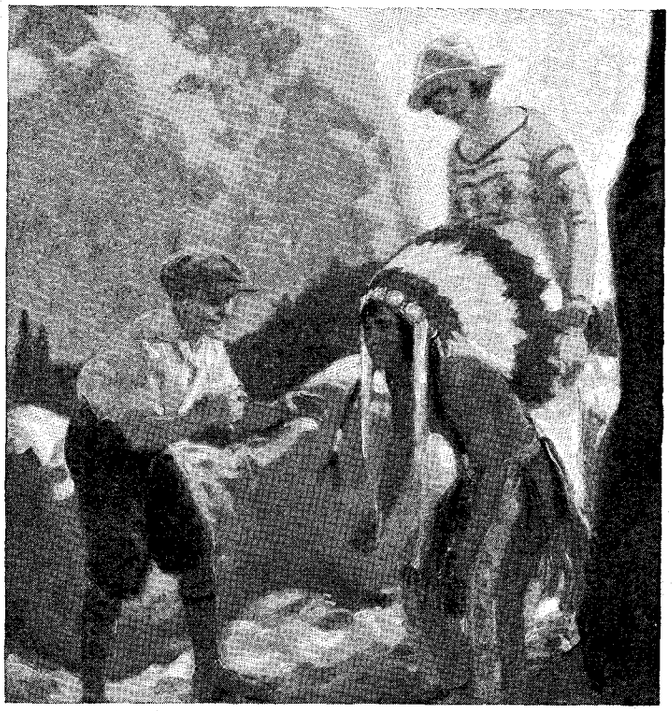

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cults; they talk about marriage, divorce, and domestic life in America; they speak of the stage, and have much to say about Jews. Their anti-Jewish sentiments are strong. They attack our international politics and make the most of every weak and injudicious utterance about our part in the war. They reach, perhaps, their heights of unconscious humor when they represent Ambassador Page as a sly Yankee who often succeeded in imposing upon that innocent and unsophisticated statesman, Sir Edward Grey. And, of course, they grow hilarious over the notion that this is the land of freedom. They pad their book with newspaper anecdotes and samples of American humor, some of which (with a condescension positively withering) they are kind enough to commend. But they omit reference to the enormous amount of self-criticism which is being written by Americans like Sinclair Lewis and others.

This is not an immensely important book, nor one which will be read widely in either country. Three hundred pages of solid abuse would soon grow wearisome, even to old Tories like Sir William Hardman or the editors of the "Saturday Review" in its most vigorous days. Had any foreign writer the energy or the will, he could compile a similar book about Great Britain; he could discuss all its crimes, follies, and weaknesses, omit everything else, and paint that Kingdom as an ante-chamber to Gehenna. He could match eccentric religious cults in both countries, and shed crocodile tears of remorse about divorces and scandals in London society. He could point out that one of the newest and nastiest manifestations in American journalism—the tabloid newspaper—was imported direct from London. And so on. No American will be so childish as to do this. If he did, his work would find few readers except among the devotees of Hearst and a few of the old-fashioned and rantankerous Irish who still nurse their animosity to England.

"The Raven on the Skyscraper" is, however, a literary and political curiosity, and as such has interested me. It is useful for Americans to know that such extreme hatred exists, while they hardly need to be told that it does not represent any important section of public opinion. Much of the book, in fact, is aimed at other Englishmen or at English institutions which have fallen under the authors' disapproval. That considerable majority of Englishmen who are not tyrannical or bigoted John Bulls, and of Americans who are not slippery Yankees, can read this book without becoming ruffled in their feelings. They will see in it the reincarnation of the Queen of

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Hearts in "Alice in Wonderland," forever growing red-faced, stamping, and shouting, "Off with their heads!" E. P.

Fiction

BLACK HARVEST. By I. A. R. Wylie. The George A. Doran Company, New York. $2.50.

Conflicting stories of post-war Germany will continue to be told. This narrative of the harvest of the alleged French occupation of German territory by Negro troops is, indeed, grim. There were no French Negro troops in German territory. The assumption that there were is, we suppose, part of the fiction. From this imaginary situation the author has developed a story, with the half-breed son of a German mother and a Negro soldier as its main figures. Klaus Felde, the child, is brought to America, but later returns to his motherland, with the immense wealth of his foster-father and a high intelligence of his own, to become the avenger of Germany.

History

PIONEER DAYS IN THE EARLY SOUTHWEST. By Grant Foreman. The Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland. $6.

It is the Near Southwest, with Fort Gibson, Oklahoma, as the center, that appears in this volume, and the period treated is that from the Louisiana Purchase to the Mexican War. No other portion of the trans-Mississippi region is so scantily represented in historical writings. The author has thus had to delve deeply into unpublished records for the greater part of his material. An admirable job is the result, for he has opened up to the general reader a neglected section of the frontier and an era full of stirring and colorful incident. The stage is crowded with Indians, explorers, traders, and soldiers. Nuttall, the botanist, Washington Irving, John Howard Payne, the restless and eccentric Sam Houston, and a score of other notables come into the scene. There are slips here and there, as must needs be in a pioneer work. For instance, the identification of the "Nat Pryer" of the Glenn-Fowler journey to Santa Fé with Captain Nathaniel Pryor, though supported by the high authority of Coues and Judge Douglas, is an error. The former was a Kentucky boy who subsequently turned up with the Patties in Los Angeles and settled there. Then, too, the proof-reading is careless. But the work has merits of a high order, and it has the final virtue of being attractively printed.

Poetry

THE NEGRO AND HIS SONGS. By Howard W. Odum and Guy B. Johnson. The University of North Carolina Press.

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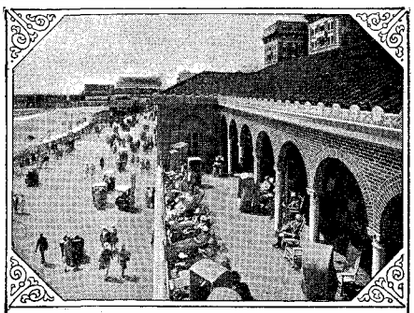

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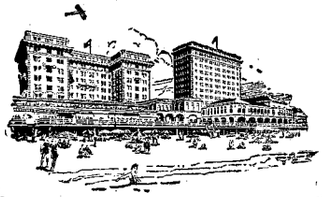

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That was what the dummy done,
Left St. Louis at half-past one,
Got into Natchez at settin' of the sun.

Those who recall May Irwin's singing of "The New Bully," by the late Charles E. Trevathan, will note with interest among the social songs the original of this most popular ditty. It is a crude recital by a vainglorious Negro of his conquest of the town bully, whom he shoots at sight.

Travel

WEST OF THE PACIFIC. By Ellsworth Huntington. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $4.50.

The author is perhaps the greatest living authority on the effects of environment—in especial, climate—in determining racial characters. That is his grand prepossession; in that idea he lives. It is that prepossession which gives the color and flavor to this book, which is a record of observations made during a trip to Japan, China, Java, and Australia.

The section on Japan is pleasant enough in an old-maidish way; that on China is perhaps a little superficial (the visit was a flying one); that on Java is fine; that on Australia is extremely fine. The discussion of the suitability of tropical Queensland for white colonization is

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a gem of a scientific study; not merely illuminating, lucid, and of "typical" value, but charming also. It should be of immense influence on the discussion raging as to this matter throughout Australia.

Politics and Government

BEYOND HATRED. By Albert Léon Guérard. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $3.

Professor Guérard contemplated a philosophic treatise on Democracy, using the comparative method. He has failed, and badly. The authentic philosophic tone is lacking, and, worse yet, there is no unifying thread of argument. The author starts from nowhere and arrives nowhere. He opens by defining Democracy as "the spirit which will not suffer hatred to live." May one expect a structure of genuine political philosophy on such a basis as that? That is not a definition, but the expression of a pious hope.

Professor Guérard perceives that the world is out of joint, and with frequent wit and not without authentic irony (that rare quality) he indicates many of the diseases and defects of the existing order; but when it comes to proposing remedies, by reference to Democracy, historically or ideally considered, he is all abroad, he loses himself, he leaves the ground. He is, alas! a sentimentalist. Though a wit, he is not a humorist. It has to be added that no small part of the volume is vitiated by pseudo-paradox, if the word is permissible; than which nothing could be less tolerable. The important race question is handled without delicacy and (admittedly) without adequate knowledge. Much else could justly be said in dispraise.

On the other hand, there are several chapters of great merit and charm; in especial, the chapter on *bourgeois* ascendency in France, the historical sketch of the French Presidency, and the chapter on Voltaire. Professor Guérard's forte is critical biography, in which field he has few living superiors. In this book he has too boldly rushed in where your Aristotles and de Tocquevilles have trod with utmost circumspection.

Law

LAW REFORM. Papers and Addresses by a Practising Lawyer. By Henry W. Taft. The Macmillan Company, New York. $3.

Mr. Taft, as President of the Bar Association, has been active in advocating measures to restore confidence in justice and obedience to the law. Between the lines of his several addresses he reveals his belief that there is a great lack in the two respects mentioned that should be remedied in the common interest, but does not know how it is to be done.

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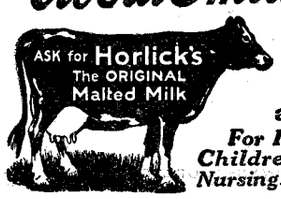

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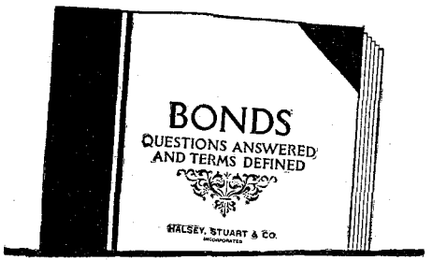

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The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. The Financial Editor regrets that he cannot undertake the discussion of more than five issues of stocks or bonds in reply to any one inquirer. All letters should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 120 East 16th Street, New York, N. Y.

"... And a Dollar a Week"

THE alarm is being sounded in many quarters against installment buying, and interested parties are springing to the defense of the practice. A case against this growing practice is not difficult to make. The people are mortgaging their future earning power; they are buying things that they do not really require, or that they only imagine they need; manufacturing companies are increasing production to supply an overstimulated demand. Discounting and banking agencies are enjoying unusual activity through the inflation of credit in this enormous orgy of spending and acquiring. Collectors are being elevated almost to the professional ranks.

Various estimates place the known total volume of trade on the partial-payment plan at around the sum of $3,300,000,000. The chief commodities thus under purchase include automobiles, washing-machines, vacuum cleaners, phonographs, furniture, pianos, jewelry, and radio sets. In addition, countless articles of clothing, household equipment, and luxury are bought on virtually time-payment plans through the medium of credit accounts at the department-stores. Automobile tires and accessories retail in similar fashion. The polite phrase "deferred payments" has been coined to cover these and a multitude of other alleged sins against thrift and economy.

One statistically inclined might not be far from the truth to double the figure just given and say that the Nation is buying on time to the tune of some $6,000,000,000 a year. If to this we add a conservative $2,000,000,000 to represent money being put into homes through co-operative banks, savings banks, and building and loan associations (exact figures unascertainable), we can reasonably figure the grand total at $8,000,000,000—and it would not, in our view, go far from the truth to call it around $10,000,000,000.

Assume that the worst that has been said against installment buying is true, what is the best that can be said for it, and to what extent does this best offset that worst?

Six years ago Uncle Sam counted about 25,000,000 families within his borders. If, as is probably not the case, all the dollar-down-and-dollar-a-week for life business is engaged in by families alone, and if the total is $10,000,000,000, an even division would show an average of $400 per family. For some it is doubtless more; for others less. But in a case like this all we can look to is averages, and the average does not seem to us dangerously large. In fact, it is surprisingly low.

Another item. What reports one can secure on losses reveal that installment buying is conducted with small losses to the seller. General Motors Acceptance Corporation, possibly a leader in its field, for 1925 had losses of .012 per cent. We believe that this is not far from an average. In the old days of sewing-machines time payments also flourished, and we do not know of any undue losses therefrom. No, the risk is small, and the smallness of the risk, doubtless carefully reckoned by those in the business, should be a reassuring fact, from whatever point of view. It is also another proof that our pocketbooks are not being overstrained.

Now to the broad question of principle.

What is installment buying in terms of finance? Is it essentially different from supplying capital for capital needs by means of a bond issue with sinking fund provisions? The parallel is suggestive. Picture a going business which requires more invested money for a certain time than it can put down out of surplus earnings at one clip or in one year. Intelligent practice calls for borrowing, and intelligent borrowing calls for provision in advance for the repayment of the debt. Many of our great buildings are financed

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by bond issues of serial maturity, which amount to deferred payments for the structure. Many a factory and mill, many and divers industrial enterprises, are similarly financed. They utilize their credit and the security of the property thus arranged for to buy equipment on the partial-payment plan.

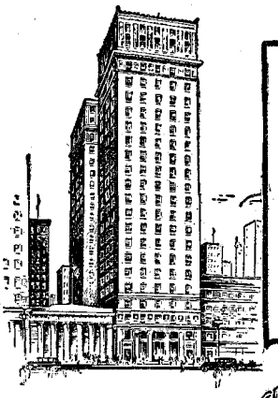
The case of the individual differs from that of the corporation in method and scale. The going business is the salaried man. The capital investment is the home, machines to operate in it, furniture and equipment for it. The sinking fund is the weekly or monthly installment. Like the corporation, the individual uses his credit and the pledge of the property under purchase to make the purchase. Is there in this anything essentially unsound? Is there any other way in which an uncapitalized individual can supply himself with that ideal, a modern American home?

The abuses of the installment system, not the installment system, promote extravagance with the extravagant. It tempts all who are ready to be tempted. On the other hand, it offers opportunity to the thrifty and it encourages economy (economy is, literally, good management), because it forces the conscientious to take stock of their financial present and future, to calculate, and, on the basis of careful—not of reckless—calculation, to estimate their financial needs and discover the best means, which may or may not at any given moment be the installment method, by which they can be satisfied. W. L. S.

From Inquiring Readers

We had a slightly out-of-the-way inquiry last month. It was about a stock certificate which was to all intents and purposes worthless. The owner asked if it was necessary or advisable to keep the certificate. "In the settlement of my estate would not the presence of this certificate become an embarrassment and a possible source of trouble?"

Our answer: "If you are sure that the company is defunct and that there is no possibility of the discovery of assets, you might destroy the certificate. I do not think it would prove an embarrassment to your executor, particularly if you will attach to the certificate a memorandum stating the facts and giving any address you may have. Every estate contains some worthless securities which must be



These Three Properties Secure Recent Issues of 7% Smith Bonds

IN PITTSBURGH, PA.

Insurance Exchange Building, in the heart of the business and financial district, immediately adjoining the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange. A modern 21-story office building with banking rooms on the ground floor.

IN PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Huntington Hall, at 20th and Walnut Streets, in the celebrated Rittenhouse Square section, a few blocks from the business and financial center. A 16-story apartment building with shops on the ground floor.

IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

Boulevard Apartments, adjoining Potomac Park and overlooking Potomac River and the Lincoln Memorial. Close to the White House, U.S. Treasury and other Government buildings. An 8-story structure containing 224 apartments.

Strong First Mortgage Security

A CHOICE site in one of America's great cities, improved by a modern residential or business structure, secures each issue of SMITH BONDS.

Every SMITH BOND is a First Mortgage Bond, secured by a direct first lien on the land and building, and also in effect on the earnings, of a modern, income-producing, city property.

In every instance there is a wide margin of security for investors between the amount of the First Mortgage Bond issue and the value of the property.

In every instance we require monthly sinking fund payments toward the annual reduction of the mortgage, so that the margin of security for investors is constantly increased.

In every instance we require monthly sinking fund payments toward the semi-annual interest, so that prompt payment of interest is assured.

In every instance we require that the earning capacity of the building be considerably more than the amount required to make these sinking fund payments.

Our booklet, "Fifty-three Years of Proven Safety," contains a further explanation of the safeguards that protect every investment in Smith Bonds, and that have resulted in our record of *no loss to any investor in 53 years.*

Our booklet, "How to Build an Independent Income," tells how you may buy a $1,000, $500 or $100 SMITH BOND by payments over 10 months, and get the full rate of bond interest on every payment. Our current offerings pay 7%.

For copies of these two booklets, and for circulars describing our current 7% offerings, send your name and address today on the form below.

THE F. H. SMITH CO.

Founded 1873

Smith Bldg., Washington, D.C. 582 Fifth Ave., New York

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NO LOSS TO ANY INVESTOR IN 53 YEARS

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6% BONDS

ONE of America's big Banks established the investment standards to which these real estate securities conform . . . One of America's great Surety Companies guarantees the first mortgages as to principal and interest . . . More than 200 Investment Committees have indorsed the bonds as Bank investments.

The widespread acceptance by banks and bankers of real estate bond issues underwritten by THE BALTIMORE TRUST COMPANY is due to several factors which are quite as important to individual investors as to financial institutions and dealers in investment securities.

1. THE BALTIMORE TRUST COMPANY itself is one of America's big banks; it handles each year, in its Banking and Trust Departments, investments amounting to many millions of dollars; and hence its judgment on real estate bonds in which its Underwriting Department specializes, is regarded by banks and bankers as authoritative.

* * *

2. Many other banks besides THE BALTIMORE TRUST COMPANY have been invited to make the most thorough investigation of these bond issues; more than 200 National, State and Savings Banks now have made such an investigation; and their Investment Committees have indorsed the bonds and purchased them for investment.

3. Banks and bankers the world over have been doing business for many years with the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company (resources $48,000,000); they know the strength and value of its guarantee of principal and interest on the first mortgages securing these bonds; and they know also the strength and value of the guarantee of title by the New York Title & Mortgage Company (resources $29,000,000).

In addition there are such factors as availability for trust funds, a yield above the general bond market average, satisfactory marketability, institutional trusteeships, etc., besides the inherent safety resulting from the care and conservatism in making loans which THE BALTIMORE TRUST COMPANY requires of the various Mortgage Companies whose issues it offers and recommends to the investing public.

Denominations $500 and $1,000. Maturities 1 to 10 years. Tax refund up to 4½ mills in any State. Write to the Main Office of THE BALTIMORE TRUST COMPANY, 25 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md., for Booklet No. 17

Orders may be sent to any of the following banks or banking houses:

Baltimore Company, Inc.....New York, N. Y.	Emil H. Lampe.....Warren, Pa.
Baltimore Trust Company.....Baltimore, Md.	Elliott Magraw & Co.....St. Paul, Minn.
Bodell & Company.....Providence, R. I.	Poe & Davies.....Baltimore, Md.
Owen Daly & Company.....Baltimore, Md.	Prudential Company.....Chicago, Ill.
Empire Trust Company.....St. Joseph, Mo.	Charles D. Sager.....Washington, D. C.
Ferris & Hardgrove.....Spokane, Wash.	Union Bond & Mortgage Co.....Davenport, Ia.
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Dealer inquiries invited

THE BALTIMORE TRUST COMPANY

The Largest Trust Company in the South Atlantic States offering complete banking, trust and investment services

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $7,000,000 RESOURCES $67,000,000 70,000 DEPOSITORS

FACTS FOR INVESTORS

The Outlook's Financial Service Department is at the disposal of all Outlook readers at the nominal charge of $1 per inquiry. It is a fact-finding and reporting information service which aims to help the investor, small or large, solve his own problems. We are serving hundreds. May we serve you?

The Outlook Financial Service Department

THE OUTLOOK, 120 East 16th Street, New York City

looked up, and once in a while something proves to have real value."

We have known of one or two instances where there was actual cash in a bank waiting for the discovery of supposedly worthless certificates of this kind. Unfortunately, these cases are few and far between. But why risk possible loss at the cost of merely retaining a piece or two of paper?

SOMEBODY inquired of us about Lewis Oil, common Class A. He owns over 4,000 shares, and "would like to dispose of my entire holdings, but want advice as to what it is worth, so please give me your opinion as to present value of stock and future prospects." He was offered 35 cents a share for a portion of his holdings. We were unable to secure a quotation on this stock. We answered that it is a very speculative stock. "Stocks of this kind have a 'narrow market'—that is to say, they go up and down in accordance with their financial values from day to day. Often the market is entirely controlled by the houses which deal in them. Not knowing what you paid for it, it is difficult to advise you. If you have a profit, by all means take it. If a sale at this figure means a loss, it would perhaps be the wisest course to take the loss."

WHAT about this for a safe and sane investment plan for a man of sixty-five who has to retire on about $30,000?

1. $10,000 to purchase annuities for self and wife.
2. $1,000 in Liberty Bonds at 4¼ per cent.
3. $10,000 in savings banks at 4 to 4½ per cent.
4. $5,000 in building and loan associations at 6 per cent.
5. $2,000 in first-mortgage bonds at 7 per cent.
6. $2,000 in first-mortgage farm loans at 8 per cent, say, in California.

We commented thus:

"Your plan provides safety with a fair income, provided, of course, that you are careful in your choice of bonds and mortgages.

"Since you ask for suggestions, may we point out that mortgages are often difficult to liquidate promptly in case of need, and that, while the return will be somewhat less, you might be better satisfied with marketable bonds or stocks?

"One other suggestion. We see no reason why a certain proportion of your funds, say one-third, should not be in-

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vested in good investment stocks, or in investment trust certificates."

"It is particularly difficult to advise at this time," we wrote the other day to a reader in California, "because of the market situation, but we believe that, while immediate return may be low, it is never a mistake to purchase the common stock of a well-established corporation which makes and sells a sufficiently diverse line to be protected in case of a slump."

What, some one comes back to us with, would you have said about buying General Electric when it was up to 375?

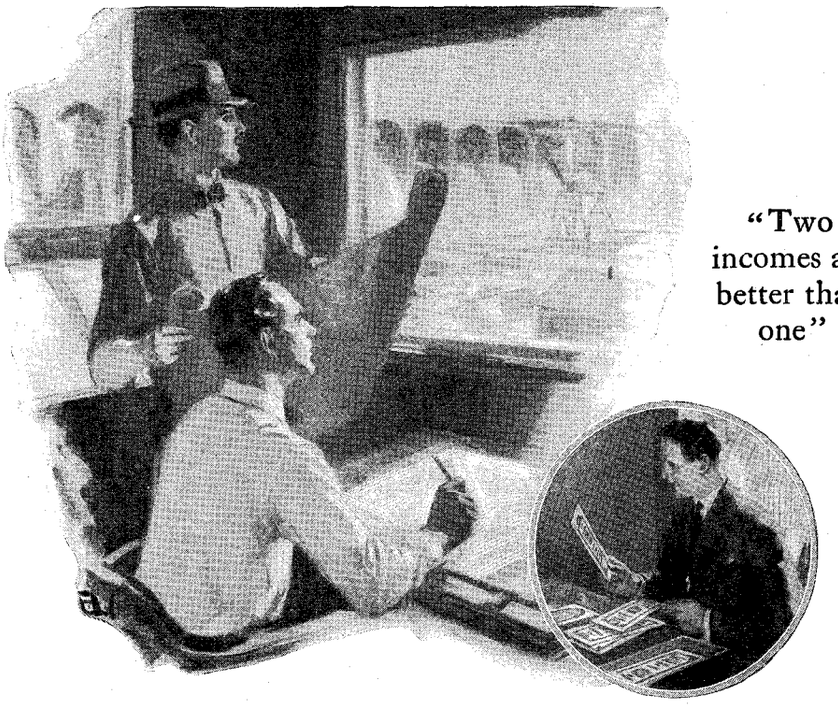
A very pertinent and an embarrassing inquiry. General Electric has behaved wildly on the stock market. On the basis of present dividends, it was pretty high at 300. On the same basis, it was very high at 375. On the basis of its probable future, however, it was not high at 375, and the question whether it was a wise purchase at that price should be answered in the affirmative only by those who feel sure that they could not buy it lower and that, anyway, it is intrinsically worth in the neighborhood of 400. There are those who hold strongly both pro and con. There are few who do not believe in its great earning power.

Figures deceive unless we analyze them carefully. A friend called our attention to the fact that Anaconda Copper pays $3 in dividends as against New York Central's $7, and wondered if it would not be good policy to get out of the metal stock and into the rail. We may have misunderstood what our friend wrote, but here is our reply:

"Are you not overlooking the fact that the par value of Anaconda is $50 a share, whereas the par of New York Central is $100? New York Central selling at 122 or 123 and paying $7 a year dividend yields about 5⅔ per cent. Anaconda selling at 44 and paying $3 yields a little over 6 per cent. There is an advantage in New York Central, not only in yield, but in security. The position of the stock, in our opinion, is more nearly an investment than is Anaconda."

The rails puzzle many, including ourselves. Wherever possible, and wherever we can honestly do so, we are as definite as the language will permit. In the case of a reader in Ohio we hedged somewhat:

"We would consider Great Northern and Northern Pacific to be sounder purchases than Rock Island preferred. Of



"Two incomes are better than one"

Putting your dollars to work

WHENEVER there is a waterfall to be harnessed, an industry to be developed, a public improvement to be made or a new human want to be satisfied, dollars are invited to go to work for their owners.

The best way to keep your dollars busy is to invest them regularly in the bonds of worthy enterprises. Thus employed, they will produce a second income, a dependable income which continues regardless of how your own personal earning capacity is affected.

Our offices in more than fifty leading cities are ready to advise you in the selection of suitable offerings.

The National City Company

National City Bank Building, New York

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SOUNDLY SECURED

Build Income Quickly

The occasional purchase of even a $100 8% bond quickly builds a substantial income. Filer-Cleveland First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds are safe for they are secured by income-paying, city business property, independently, authoritatively appraised at practically 100% more than amount of the mortgage loan. There has never been a delay in payment of semi-annual interest or principal. They afford a larger income without sacrificing safety. References: All Miami banks. Mail coupon or write for 24-page "8% and Safety" booklet, giving complete information.

THE FILER-CLEVELAND CO
Suite 3505, 139 N. E. First St., Miami, Fla.

Name .....

Address .....

Our FIRST MORTGAGES and GOLD BONDS net - 8%
secured by improved Tampa real estate. Guaranteed by corporation with $795,000 paid capital and surplus.
Write for information and booklet.
FLORIDA MORTGAGE TITLE & BONDING COMPANY
715 Florida Ave., Tampa, Florida

Safeguarded Bonds
For Your Estate
Regular interest payments, consistently reinvested quickly increases your principal. Since 1855—due to a definite system of Bank Safeguards the principal and interest on every Greenebaum Bond have been promptly paid when due. Write for booklet, "Investors Guide", explaining this method of safety and list of current offerings.
Merely ask for Booklet 105
Greenebaum Sons Investment Co.
La Salle & Madison
Chicago
71 Years Proven Safety
Oldest First Mortgage Banking House

Important to Subscribers

When you notify The Outlook of a change in your address, both the old and the new address should be given. Kindly write, if possible, two weeks before the change is to take effect.

course, it is possible that consolidation later on would favorably influence Rock Island stock, but, in our estimation, the common would be more likely to improve than the preferred. D. G. R. Western, like St. Paul, is undergoing reorganization, though St. Paul has a much longer road to go. There are good speculative possibilities in both, providing you have your eyes open to the risk involved."

"RELIABLE information" having been requested about certain securities, we reported to a reader in Schenectady as follows:

"Electric Investors, Inc., is a holding company and is closely allied with the Electric Bond and Share interests. It is a new company and has not yet demonstrated its earning power. It is listed on the New York Curb Exchange and is currently quoted at about 69.

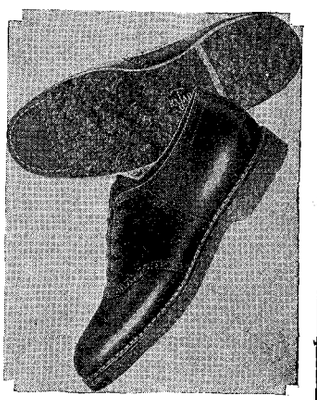
"Granby Consolidated is an old established property. The common is not now paying dividends. It is quoted on the Boston Stock Exchange at 23 to 24. It is at this time a speculation.

"International Nickel Company is a strong company, but has paid no dividends on its common since 1919. The preferred is paying dividends. The common is quoted on the New York Stock Exchange at 44 or 45. At this time it cannot be regarded as an investment, but might well be bought for appreciation without undue risk, though to do so is, of course, to speculate."

REFLECTED in our correspondence is a distinct reaction against common stocks as investments. The market decline has no doubt had something to do with this feeling. The portent of a depression in business, now and again pictured in alarming colors, doubtless also has something to do with it. The investment trusts which are wholly composed of common stocks are meeting their first real test.

Our position on common stocks, about whose investment value there has been of late considerable discussion, mostly favorable to the affirmative, is simple. Stocks are a kind of limited partnership rights. They are not, like bonds, legally binding obligations, debts. They may rise; bonds won't, except within narrow limits. They may fall; bonds—good bonds—fall little. On the other hand, stocks offer the opportunity of capital appreciation, which is so very attractive. We do not believe that a sound list of well-diversified stocks held over a period of years, watched and shifted from time to time, is other than good investing. But there are many "if's" in the proc-

A. G. SPALDING & BROS. TRADE SPALDING MARK EST. A.D. 1876 REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.



The Dougle $10

You'd naturally go to Spalding for athletic shoes ...and that's what golf shoes should be...

AN ATHLETE can't be bothered with shoes that have to be broken in. His shoes must be easy and comfortable the first time he puts them on.

It requires a highly specialized type of skill to make that kind of shoes. Spalding has developed the skill through thirty-six years' experience as shoemaker to America's athletes.

Golf is an athletic contest—not just a walk in the country. To play the game best requires *athletic* shoes—the kind that only Spalding knows how to make.

Try on a pair at the Spalding store...realize the difference!

A. G. Spalding & Bros.
New York Chicago San Francisco
and all principal cities

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NATIONAL UNION MORTGAGE BONDS

A Good Place to put Dividends

WHEN your dividend checks come in, put them to work again in safe, productive real estate mortgage bonds—a class of security that offers every advantage for the investment of either large or small sums.

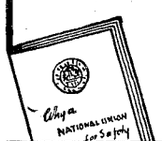
Invest your semi-annual income in triply-secured 6% National Union Mortgage Bonds. They have met the rigid requirements of the most careful investment companies. They meet every need of the individual investor.

Full protection is assured by the *irrevocable guarantees* of one of the following surety companies, which cover the underlying mortgages both as to principal and interest.

U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co., Baltimore
Fidelity & Deposit Company, Baltimore
National Surety Company, New York
Maryland Casualty Co., Balto.

$500 and $1000 Coupon Bonds

National Union Mortgage Co.
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
Mackubin, Goodrich & Co.
Fiscal Agents
Established 1899 Baltimore, Md.



Write us today for copy of "Why a National Union for Safety" describing in detail the unusual precautions taken to safeguard your principal and interest.

Send this Coupon

MACKUBIN, GOODRICH & CO.
Fiscal Agents *Established 1899*
111 E. Redwood Street - Baltimore, Md.
Send Booklet No. 55
"Why a National Union for Safety"

Name.....

Address.....

City..... *State*.....

ess. The bond will remain a staple for the small investor, a mainstay for the institution, and must be included in every fairly rounded investment program.

THE liquidation of three investment trusts announced recently has caused some doubt about this form of investment. The trusts in question, sold to the public in the form of "bankers' shares" were not, however, true investment trusts. The true investment trust holds securities in diversified companies; these held securities in industries in the same field. Thus one trust was chain stores and another was composed of stocks of railways. They were, we have every reason to believe, honestly planned and managed and are not to be confused with the fraudulent "Ford of Canada" schemes. But they were financially unsound, and hence have been dissolved. It is understood that the stockholders lose nothing.

A BRIEF statement of policy. From time to time readers ask us to suggest investments. In very rare cases we do so, but our general practice is not to do so. Many may think that it is splitting a distinction pretty fine to give facts and opinions on proposed investments but not to offer concrete suggestions.

Our reason for this is that we offer, primarily *facts*, and secondarily *opinions*. We are not in the business of advising as to people's investments for them unless they tell us what, in their own best judgment, they think they should purchase. Always this judgment; and our reaction to it must be tempered by the inquirer's personal circumstances.

If, therefore, we suggest investments, we must have a pretty clear picture of the inquirer's situation.

Lastly, it is a very risky and usually a thankless thing to suggest investments. Suppose, for example, that we recommended a certain bond or issue of stock and the day after it was bought something happened to depress the market. The fact would remain that The Outlook had recommended it, and all the qualifications with which our recommendation was surrounded would be forgotten. If we were in the business of selling investments or of counseling people about investments, it would be different. We leave that to others.

No, we must confine the service which this department is trying to give readers. We must stick to our limited field.

NO LOSS TO ANY ADAIR INVESTOR IN OVER 60 YEARS

If you've got time

you can make yourself financially independent

NO MATTER what your present income may be, you can provide for a comfortable and independent old age if only you will take time by the forelock.

For example:

Thirty years plus $600 a year at 6% compounded equals $50,000. Whereas the man who allows time to slip by, the man with only ten years in which to accumulate $50,000 must invest just six times as much—or $3600 a year.

The decision lies with you.

IF YOU will take advantage of time, you can in a few short years build up a comfortable fortune in Adair Guaranteed 6½% Bonds, every dollar secured (1) by conservative loans on income-producing city property; (2) by the earnings from the property; (3) by the financial resources of the borrowing corporation.

YOUR FUTURE will be safeguarded, protected by the unconditional guarantee of the Adair Realty & Trust Company—a written pledge placing every dollar of our capital, surplus and profits (over $2,500,000) squarely behind each and every bond.

Further: you can, if you so desire, have your Adair Bonds insured against loss by one of the oldest and strongest surety companies in America.

Adair Guaranteed 6½% Bonds have an income advantage of

62% over 4% bonds
44% over 4½% bonds
30% over 5% bonds
18% over 5½% bonds
8% over 6% bonds

Take time now! Mail the coupon today and without obligation on your part, we will gladly suggest an investment plan exactly suited to your needs.

ADAIR REALTY & TRUST CO. *Founded 1865*

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS $2,500,000

ATLANTA PHILADELPHIA
Offices and Correspondents in principal cities
NEW YORK: ADAIR REALTY & MORTGAGE CO., *Inc.*
270 Madison Avenue *(Ownership identical)*

ADAIR REALTY & TRUST CO.,
Healey Building, Dept. Y-33
Atlanta, Georgia
Gentlemen: Please send me without obligation your booklet — "Why Your Real Estate Bonds Should Be Guaranteed."

Name .....

Address .....

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Parties limited to 25. Adequate sightseeing. Expert leadership. Our new booklet, sent on request, explains their many superior features.

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EGYPT & PALESTINE
Sailing June 8 and 19
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Unusual itineraries.
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Student Economical & Ideal Tours
from $555 to $1,099, using the newest and best of the Cunard Cabin Fleet. Sailing July 2d. Do not delay.
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EUROPE Sailings June and July from Montreal or New York
England, Holland, Belgium, Rhine, Switzerland, Italy, Riviera, France. Eight countries with Student Tours $595. Standard Tours $795. Others $360 to $1,100. Send for folder.
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A Successful Record

More than 1,800 Members in our European Parties in 1925

Besides tours over the regular routes, we have many special tours: Music Tour, Art Tour, French School, Spanish School, Holy Land, etc.

Send for the booklet that interests you.

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447-A Park Square Building, Boston

Clark's Famous Cruises

BY CUNARD LINE BIG NEW OIL-BURNERS
at rates including hotels, guides, drives, and fees

53 DAYS, $550 to $1,250
NORWAY AND WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN
ss "LANCASTRIA" June 30

Includes Lisbon, Spain, Tangier, Algiers, Italy, Riviera, Sweden, Norway Fjords, Scotland, Berlin (Paris, London), repeating last summer's great cruise success.

Jan. 19, **Round the World,** 7th Cruise, 121 days, $1,250 to $2,900; Jan. 29, **Mediterranean,** 23d Cruise, 62 days, $600 to $1,700; Feb. 5, New **South America** and **Mediterranean** Cruise, 86 days, $800 to $2,300.

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My house will be open May 5. 5 minutes' walk to rocks and ocean. A place for those who prefer a private house to hotel. Home cooking, fresh vegetables, cream, milk, and fresh eggs. Mrs. DANIEL W. PERKINS.

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Matchless location, combining spruce forests, cliffs, and the sea. Tempered ocean swimming pool. Hot and cold sea water baths. Excellent cuisine. Rooms with baths. State roads. Sports. Cottages, Log Cabins, Inn and Annex. *No hay fever.* Open June 26. Write for illustrated booklet. Address, until June 15, JOSHUA L. BROOKS, Springfield, Mass.

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Twenty-fourth Season Opens June 25
For information and booklet address
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RANGELEY, MAINE
Will open immediately the ice goes out of the lakes, approximately May 20. Finest trout and salmon fishing in Maine. Guides and boats furnished on request. Address
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MAINE. Why not spend your summer vacation in the country on the open ocean? Rates: $16, $18, $20. Miss LOUISE SPILMAN, **The BREAKERS, Vinalhaven, Me.**

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The place you always wanted to know about, where you could rest and enjoy yourself. Boating, bathing, fishing, tennis, horseback riding, mountain climbing. Nights around the camp-fire. Private cabins.
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Write for further information. New York City office, 208 Center St. Tel. Canal 8886, or to Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y.

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Vermont

The Corner Cupboard. A brookside tea house, Ascutney, Vt. Guests by week through June. Large open grounds, every comfort, golf near. Delightful motoring country.

THE MAPLES

In the foothills of the Green Mts. Home cooking, large garden, airy rooms, bath, large grounds, walks, pleasant drives, croquet. Booklet upon request. G. W. Powers, Tel. Saxtons Riv. 38-31. Athens, Vt., via Cambridgeport.

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Mother and daughters living in old-fashioned **Farmhouse** wish to take **boarders.** Address **MAPLEHILL FARM,** Williston Road, Burlington, Vt.

Chester, Vt. **THE MAPLES** Delightful summer home. Cheerful, large, airy rooms, pure water; bath, hot and cold; broad piazza, croquet, fine roads. Terms reasonable. References exchanged. **The Misses Sargeant.**

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Playground of the South

EVERYTHING here has been brightened, cleaned and made ready to greet you when the season opens June first.

Include Wilmington and its four Beaches in your vacation plans. It's always comfortable here, with nights especially cool. Average summer temperature 78° with cool ocean breezes all the time! Golf, surf and still-water bathing, boating, dancing, fishing are most enjoyable in such a climate.

Excellent hotel facilities at all Beaches and in the City. Moderate rates. Wilmington—"*Playground of the South*"—is the ideal recreational center for the family. NOW is the time to decide to visit Wilmington. Write for illustrated, descriptive booklet.

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For rent, furnished, June 20 to Sept. 20. Eight rooms, 2 baths, antique furniture throughout. Convenient to all subways. Adults only. For terms write 5,667, Outlook.

Comfortable 5-room apartment, near Gramercy Park, furnished or unfurnished; reasonable. From June 1. Phone evenings, Gramercy 5740, or write 5,623, Outlook.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT, 6 rooms, furnished, 3 exposures, in quiet neighborhood. Summer only. NELSON, 359 Stuyvesant Ave., Brooklyn. N. Y.

For Rent furnished, for summer months, large, light, airy apartment, 4 sleeping-rooms, near Morningside Park, convenient to L station. Piano. 5,659, Outlook.

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SIX or eight guests accommodated in comfortable private home in Litchfield Hills, Conn. Unsurpassed scenery, lake bathing, beautiful walks and drives. References required and given. Address 5,487, Outlook.

Elderly and convalescent guests wanted on a Dutchess County farm. Old home where charm is retained and comfort added. Resident registered nurse. References. 5,665, Outlook.

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Connecticut

FOR RENT A house with large porches, living-room, dining-room, 7 bedrooms, 3 baths, open fireplaces. L. R. SANFORD, Cornwall, Conn.

FOR RENT New COLONIAL HOUSE 6 rooms and bath, large sleeping-porch, three other porches, charmingly landscaped grounds and gardens. Artist's home in outskirts New Haven adjoining Yale golf grounds of 1,000 acres. High, with splendid view. June 1 to October. 5,657, Outlook.

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home for rent in the Berkshires. 1,300 ft. elevation. Beautifully furnished, 6-8 master's, 3 servants' rooms, 5 baths, porches. Also houses for sale or rent. All sports, country club, library, wonderful air and views. A. R. FALLOWS, Norfolk, Conn.

FOR RENT STONINGTON, CONN. A very desirable modern cottage at Wamphassuc Point, 12 miles east of New London. Fine drinking water; magnificent ocean view; two-car garage; servants' quarters outside; completely furnished. June 15 to October 1, or July and August. Apply F. E. CARLISLE, 326 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

For Rent, house at Osnegatchie, Waterford, Conn. Beautifully situated on Niantic River. Five master's bedrooms, two maids' rooms, garage. Mrs. JAMES D. HANAN.

FOR SALE

2 8-room, well-built, well-furnished adjoining summer cottages, in excellent repair, finely located on shore of Highland Lake, Winsted, Conn. 95 scenic miles over good roads from New York City. Exclusive neighborhood, garage, rowboat, fine trees, clean water, mountain and lake scenery, airy and cool. Owner there May 25 to May 31. S. L. KELLOGG, 148 Westminster St., Springfield, Mass.

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Furnished, 7 beds, 2 baths. Send for photo and full description. $700 for season. W. W. PERRY, 82 High St., Camden, Maine.

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3 furnished cottages to rent for the season. $300 to $1,500. Dice's Head Development Co., Inc., Ralph S. Wardwell, Treas., Castine, Me.

For Rent, Christmas Cove, Me.

$375. 10-room summer cottage, facing ocean. Electric lights, hot and cold water. Wide porches. Open fireplace. For information address E. P. BREWER, Christmas Cove, Me.

Rare Opportunity

To Buy a Beautiful Summer Estate at Christmas Cove, Maine

Cottage completely furnished and equipped, 7 rooms. Large living-room, bathroom, large fireplace, piazzas, pure water, 5 acres of land, beautiful views of harbor and ocean; unexceled harbor privilege, wharf, boathouse, float, motor boat. Price $10,000. Terms address Edgar O. Achorn, 82 Federal St., Brunswick, Me.

Massachusetts

Sunshine and Ocean

view are features of 8-room old-fashioned house **for sale,** partly furnished, at $6,000. Kitchen, dine, live, den, bath; 4 bedrooms, bath; 2 storage rooms, electric lights. 4 fireplaces. ½ acre on State road. Others to $75,000. HELEN LANE THURSTON 20 Pleasant St., Tel. 80 Rockport, Mass.

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Cape Cod
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HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
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Englewood's beautiful homes, $9,000 up $100,000. Ideal 9-acre estate, $125,000. Garage. 28 lots, house, $15,000. Acreage, $800 up $10,000 per acre. FRANK H. ROTHMAN, 72 W. Palisade Ave., Englewood, N. J.

SUSSEX COUNTY FARMS New Jersey's most beautiful County, a revelation to lovers of nature, 45 miles from New York on Lackawanna Railroad. Many abandoned old farms at prices ranging between $50 and $100 per acre. Write for map and illustrated folder.
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New York

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Ten fully equipped camps, bungalow style, modern conveniences, fireplaces, etc. Exclusive, attractive, comfortable. Boating, bathing, fishing, tennis. Gentile colony. Booklet and photographs on application. CHARLES A. DARBY, JR., Paradox, N. Y.

Adirondack Cottage

with **open fireplace.** 6 rooms, furnished, bath, hot and cold running water, electric lights, garage. $275 for season. Smaller cottage, $225. ALMON WARD, Jay, Essex Co., N. Y.

Adirondacks Auger Lake

FORDWAY CAMPS. For Gentiles. New, attractive furnished housekeeping bungalows, located on large tract of land for exclusive use of our guests. Boating, bathing, fishing. Season $150 to $300, including garage, ice, firewood and rowboat. MACE & NICOLLS, KEESEVILLE, N. Y.

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Shore-front housekeeping camp for rent, furnished, 7 rooms, bath; rental $425. Sand beach, beautiful location, spring water. Address C. H. Easton, Box 1, Scarborough, N. Y.

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Situated on one of the finest corners in village of Sag Harbor, all brick filled, has two secret rooms, fourteen in all, beautifully built, with hand-carved decorations. Apply BALDWIN & BALDWIN, Bridgehampton, L. I.

For rent June 15 to Sept. 15 furnished house in Scarsdale 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 maids' rooms in attic. Pleasant summer home, large porches, shady lawn. Shown by appointment. Phone Scarsdale 896 M. 5,189, Outlook.

WESTPORT On Lake Champlain. FOR RENT, cottage, seven rooms, two baths. Best location. Address R. H. STEWART, 22 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

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Resort Hotel Modern, of brick construction, in mountains, Pennsylvania, within 75 miles of New York City and 90 miles of Philadelphia. Will rent for private school during autumn, winter, and spring, or will sell entire property. Steam heated, electric light, etc. Thirty bedrooms main building, large dining-room, living-room, etc. Fifteen rooms in annex. *All furnished complete.* Address 5,641, Outlook.

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PARTNER wanted for the well-known Hotel Rumsey and Mineral Bath Resort at Westfield, N. Y. (Nature's cure for rheumatism, nervousness, and that run down condition.) Apply in person. Terms $45,000, half interest, few thousand dollars down, balance 10 per cent a year. Don't delay! Get this quick. Chance to clear $20,000 year and more. 6,763, Outlook.

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PLAYS, musical comedies and revues, minstrel music, blackface skits, vaudeville acts, monologs, dialogs, recitations, entertainments, musical readings, stage handbooks, make-up goods. Big catalog free. T. S. Denison & Co., 623 So. Wabash, Dept. 74, Chicago.

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REAL SERVICE NURSE REGISTRY. MALE AND FEMALE NURSES supplied to go anywhere at short notice. Only trained workers of the highest type can get registered with us, as we guarantee real service to all. For nurses or appointment address "REALSERVICE," BOSTON, MASS.

SECRETARIES, social workers, superintendents, matrons, housekeepers, dietitians, cafeteria managers, companions, governesses, mothers' helpers. The Richards Bureau, 68 Barnes St., Providence.

HELP WANTED

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN AND WOMEN. Nation-wide demand for high-salaried men and women. Past experience unnecessary. We train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities. Big pay, fine living, interesting work, quick advancement, permanent. Write for free book. "YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY." Lewis Hotel Training Schools, Suite H-5842, Washington, D. C.

SALESMEN wanted. $10 daily easy. We start you in auto accessory business. No investment, no experience necessary. Exclusive territory. Motor Products Co., 1760 Lunt Ave., Chicago.

TO those people of sterling character and reputation who are interested in making a very fair and considerable additional income in an entirely sound and legitimate way we offer a very reputable and attractive business proposition. We have a line of hosiery of the very best quality and latest style, which can be sold at attractive prices and good commission to representatives. Will be backed up by the best of genuine service to the customer in order to secure repeat business. Representatives of middle age preferred. References required and also given. La Sheen Silk Hosiery Co., 40 Clinton St., Newark, N.J.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Two teachers of at least ten years' experience, for fall positions in private school in Southern winter resort, the first for English department of high school, one successful in preparing pupils for college board examinations; the second for grade position. Please give full details as to education, experience, age, salary desired, names of references, in first reply if application is to be considered. 6,921, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN teacher desires position as housekeeper or supervisor of home for children. 6,880, Outlook.

COLLEGE man desires position as companion or tutor. Experienced, available now, go anywhere, aquatic and land sports, drives car, able yachtsman. References. 6,925, Outlook.

COMPANION to lady, refined, free to travel, Park Avenue references. 6,940, Outlook.

CULTURED French woman, greatly experienced in traveling, desires position as companion or chaperon here or abroad. 6,937, Outlook.

CULTURED woman of experience would like position as companion. Will travel. Highest references, 6,943, Outlook.

CULTURED young teacher, college graduate, desires to travel as governess or companion. Fond of children. Free for year after June 26. References exchanged. 6,941 Outlook.

EDUCATED woman of 40, at present housemother-hostess in boarding school till July 1, wishes position managing housekeeper, or would travel as companion or chaperon. Highest credentials. 6,933, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED, efficient, refined American woman wishes position as housekeeper. Excellent cook. Adults' or lady's companion, to travel. Thoroughly reliable. References. 6,924, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED primary teacher in excellent private school desires summer position as teacher or traveling companion. 6,935, Outlook.

FRENCH lady, pr[illegible]bonne graduate, will accept positi[illegible]s tutor [illegible] companion for sum[illegible]ences exchanged. 6,923, Out[illegible]

GRADUATE nurs[illegible]res position as superintendent girls' home or college resident nurse. Ten years' experience as resident nurse Midwestern university. Three years with extension division Western university as high school girl counselor. 6,926, Outlook.

MATRON or housemother, school or club. 6,928, Outlook.

REFINED French-Belgian woman going back to Europe this summer, well acquainted with England, France, Germany, would act as companion to lady. Right person for people interested in historical places and antiques. 6,936, Outlook.

SECRETARY—Well-known secretary and executive of public institution, English scholar, 100% American, progressive, desires remunerative position with a going concern. Care 6,929, Outlook.

SUMMER position, traveling companion, by youth, eighteen. Musical. Can tutor. References. 6,922, Outlook.

WHO? needs a superior-type, dependable woman in their home to fill position of trust and responsibility, one who is gentle, helpful, and willing. Successfully experienced in home management, sewing, care of children, accounts, etc. Free to go anywhere. 6,918, Outlook.

WANTED, by normal school student, position as traveling companion for summer. 6,930, Outlook.

YOUNG Swedish couple, woman cooks, general housework; man general caretaker. Best references. 6,942, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, college graduate, wishes to travel in Europe as companion. Highest references. 6,932, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, teacher, college graduate, musical, athletic, speaks French, wishes position as governess for summer. Highest references. 6,931, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, 24, college graduate, specialized in music, taught in public schools one year, offers to donate her services for expenses only this fall to some organization for educational or philanthropic work. City settlement work not desired. 6,927, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Aids are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of $10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.

PERPLEXITY Bureau. Information and suggestion—literary, domestic, personal. No positions. Anna Wildman, The Clinton, Philadelphia.

EDUCATOR and gymnastic teacher will care for limited number girls, ages 8-13. White Mountain home. July and August, $250. Interview desired. 6,934 Outlook.

LIMITED number boys, 9 to 12 years, will be cared for by experienced graduate nurse in her cottage, Cape Cod, Mass. Sports supervised. Address P. O. Box 696, Richmond, Va.

TEACHER, having bungalow, Mt. Tabor, N. J., will take two more little girls. Happy, profitable vacation. 6,939, Outlook.

By the Way

SOME of the jewelry auction shops along Broadway, New York, and the seaside board walks have installed protection sirens over their doorways. When these sirens go off, they make a terrific noise. The original purpose of this device was to notify the police and the neighborhood that burglary was being attempted. It is now said that the auctioneers set off their sirens in order to attract crowds to their store-fronts and then to entice them inside by their ballyhoo methods.

"Jock, will ye sup wi' me taemorrow nicht?"

"Aye, Sandy, that I will wi' pleasure."

"Guid. Then eight o'clock at your hoose."

The Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin says that the adoption of the summer daylight-saving time is no novelty. Irish sun-dials of the sixth century recently discovered in the Counties Down and Kerry confirm the conclusion drawn from the Gezer dial in Palestine that the hour thousands of years ago varied in length according to the season and latitude. The daylight hour in Ireland in midsummer was eighty minutes, decreasing in winter to forty minutes.

From "Punch:"

Visitor: "Do you like to recite, dear?"

Child: "No, but mummy always asks me, because it makes people go."

Chicago has installed an automatic stop-light signal system to govern its automobile traffic. As the result of this system the meters of Mr. John Hertz's Yellow Taxi Cabs are said to register about $3,000 a day higher than they did before the new lighting plan went into effect. How did it happen that the Chicago officials adopted this new system of traffic regulation? Some time ago we noticed in an obscure news item that the self-made millionaire taxi man, Mr. Hertz, at his own expense put up a $50,000 experimental lighting system on Michigan Boulevard. In this way he sold the idea to the city.

The house agent: "You say you have no children, phonograph, or radio, and you don't keep a dog? You seem just the quiet tenant the owner insists on."

The House Hunter: "I don't want to hide anything about my character, so you might tell the owner that my fountain pen squeaks a bit."

"The Big Parade," which cost the Metro-Goldwyn Motion Picture Company about $360,000 to produce, will show a net profit to that company of $4,000,000. This information has come out in connection with the claim of King Vidor, the director of the picture, for a share in the profits. Before the film was released, Vidor claims, the corporation induced him to sell his profit-sharing arrangement to it for the sum of $25,000.

From "Of All Things," by Howard Brubaker:

"Of course John Galsworthy is quite right in saying we are a humane nation. If we find textile workers suffering from intolerable conditions, we mercifully put them out of their misery with police clubs."

"It is a pleasure to confirm Dr. Straton's testimony that Palm Beach is America's cleanest resort. We know ever so many people who got cleaned there."

Bobby Leach, whose claim to fame is that he went over Niagara Falls in a barrel without being killed, slipped on an orange peel in New Zealand, broke his leg, and died from the injury. Emily Silbon, who performs dangerous acrobatic feats twice daily in Barnum & Bailey's Circus, flirting with death in every performance, has been forced to leave the show on account of serious injuries. Was she hurt while doing her trapeze stunts? No, she fell out of a prosaic rocking-chair in her apartment.

"A woman told me that she knew that she had a bad temper," says Billy Sunday, "but she 'was over it in a minute.' So is the Gatling gun, but it blows everything to pieces."

"There goes a remarkable fellow."

"How so?"

"I had a severe cold last week, and he offered me no advice whatsoever."

A tailor's advertisement in the "Country Gentleman:" "If the smallest hole appears after six months' wear, we will make another absolutely free."

Professor Volney R. Osha, of the Haddon Heights High School in the New Jersey town of that name, read in these columns of Professor Pitkin's study of the question "How many people know the Ten Commandments?" Professor Osha then tested the seventy-four juniors and seniors of this school on their knowledge of the Decalogue. They knew 6.36 commandments each according to the average. The boys' average was 5.71 and the girls' 7.07. Five students, all of them girls, knew the full Ten Commandments.

A Negro parson held forth as follows: "Brudders and sistahs, I want to warn you against de heinous crime ob stealin' chickens, and fuddermo' I wants to warn you against the heinous crime of stealin' watermelons."

At this point an old Negro rose up and snapped his fingers and sat down again.

"Wharfo', brudder, does you rise up and snap you' fingers when I speak ob watermelon stealin'?"

"Yo' jes' reminds me, parson, where I left ma knife," was the reply.

The price of potatoes having mounted to five dollars a bushel in Jeannette, Pennsylvania, sixty families have united in a No-Potato Club, with the object of refusing to eat spuds until the cost comes down.

The Cincinnati "Inquirer" tells this one: "Well, what are you looking for now?" old Diogenes was asked.

"I am trying to locate a family that won't insist on buying things the old man thinks they can't afford," sighed Diogenes as he prepared to place the millionth new battery in his old flashlight.

Classified advertisement in a Florida paper:

WANTED—by expired South Carolina school-teacher, age 45, position as collector, time-keeper, or orange grove keeper.

"Father, do big fishes eat sardines?"

"Yes, my son."

"How do they get them out of the tins?"

Seven words of five letters each are needed to complete the following anagram. Each word contains the same letters.

Ah! ——, now I see thy ——,
And ——, too, so rare erstwhile,
As, turning from this dried well's ——
You speed toward —— founts sublime.
Your horses scorn the —— between,
They scent the cooling draught, I ween,
Refreshing as the juice of ——,
You oft drank there in former times.

Answer next week.

PRESS OF WILLIAM GREEN, INC.

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